



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 156

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 2010

No. 75

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

BICYCLING BURNS CALORIES, NOT FOSSIL FUEL

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I just returned from a 2-day livability tour, thanks to the courtesy of my colleague, Congresswoman ALLYSON Y. SCHWARTZ, a champion of sustainability. I visited her district in Pennsylvania, where she represents parts of Montgomery County and Philadelphia, where we saw rural landscapes, small townships, suburban communities, dense urban areas, open space, abandoned industrial land, and an aging but vital transit system. Together, they illustrated all the challenges that we face in our efforts to rebuild and renew America.

I have a special interest in their initiative for a trail network, where their vision and hard work was rewarded by millions of dollars from the Obama administration and the economic Recovery Act to help fill in the gaps of an exciting trail expansion for the two-State region, including New Jersey.

Amidst impressive progress on Mayor Michael Nutter's vision to make Philadelphia the greenest city in America, with innovative water projects, creative private sector efforts in green development, township progress on revitalization, and important progress in open space protection, the bicycle session stood out. The increase in rider-

ship in Philadelphia was impressive, and they have undertaken a spectacular program—in all 172 elementary schools to train young cyclists and pedestrians. It certainly got my attention. But so did the challenges they face as cycling advocates. It didn't appear as though the regional planning agency, or PennDOT, placed a high priority on bicycle safety. I hope I'm wrong, especially since bike fatalities doubled last year in Philadelphia, but it would not be unusual if it didn't capture a priority. Nationally, bicycle and pedestrians represent 15 percent of all traffic fatalities but only 3 percent of our spending on safety improvements and education, about one-fifth of the proportionate share that would be warranted. It's especially sad, because the bike and pedestrian victims are more likely to be children and the elderly, more vulnerable populations that should, if anything, command more of our attention.

The cycling community is doing its part to change this unfortunate pattern. As part of its effort to raise awareness, tomorrow in 49 States and 21 nations, there will be Rides of Silence. There will be 274 silent processions riding no more than 12 miles an hour to show respect for the families, friends and neighbors of 700 cyclists killed last year in America alone and as a reminder to law enforcement, to motorists and government officials of both the dangers to and the opportunities for cyclists.

You know, it doesn't have to be this dangerous. Facilities, awareness, training and courtesy can all make cycling safer. I have seen it firsthand. I represent Portland, Oregon, the unofficial American cycling capital. We have had spectacular increases in bike riding. It's doubled in the last 10 years alone, the highest participation in any major American city, but the rate of injuries and death was cut in half.

At a time when more and more Americans want to burn calories, not

fossil fuel like the oil bubbling out in the Gulf, when they want to fight congestion, obesity and save money cycling, let's work not just to make it convenient and fun but safe, especially for our children.

This is Bicycle Month. On Friday, we have Bike to Work Day all across America. Tomorrow, I hope Americans will join us in respecting the Rides of Silence to raise awareness for cycling safety.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPPS). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

You alone are the Lord our God, Father of all, Who is over all and works through all and is in all. Each of us has been endowed with great gifts by You, Almighty God, and we receive these gifts according to personal measure.

Let us therefore no longer act as children, wasting time and playing games with one another for our own satisfaction. Allow us not to be tossed about here and there by every kind of story and rumor born of human trickery, so skilled in half-truths.

Rather, Lord, hold us to that greater truth founded on a unified assessment that will provide common ground upon

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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which we can stand together and achieve lasting security; and as a Nation, give You glory both now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GUTIERREZ led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

BP: BANNED PERMANENTLY

(Mr. GUTIERREZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, the initials BP used to stand for British Petroleum. But now it stands for Burying People—or Burying Precious natural resources—under a vast sea of oil. But here's what BP, a serial abuser of our safety, our environment, and our legal system, should really stand for. BP: Banned Permanently.

Today, I ask my colleagues to end any and all Federal oil drilling leases for BP and begin an immediate civil and criminal investigation to examine the existing leases under BP. Almost a month into one of the worst manmade environmental and economic disasters, BP has worked harder to minimize public understanding than to minimize destruction to the Gulf of Mexico. There's plenty of finger-pointing from BP, their \$62 billion in profits, and their multimillion-dollar team of lobbyists. What BP should hear from us, the American people, is simple: BP stands for Banned Permanently.

I urge my colleagues to join me in demanding that Interior Secretary Salazar tell "Banned Permanently" they've made their last dollar from the American people.

COURAGEOUS NFIB LAWSUIT

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the National Federation of Independent Business, better known as NFIB, for standing up for small businesses in the State of South Carolina, like OCS Doors of Beaufort, led by Jay Holloway, and the Sunset Grill of West Columbia, established by

Betty Jackson. Employees at small businesses like these all across America are concerned about the impact of the job-killing mandates of the government health care takeover. The NFIB estimates the takeover will kill 1.6 million jobs. The NFIB stood up for small business employees last week when they joined 20 States, including South Carolina, in a lawsuit to overturn this government monstrosity. There are health care alternatives that Congress should consider, like the SWAP Act, which continues to cover preexisting conditions but will repeal the tax hikes and unaffordable mandates on individuals and small business owners.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11th in the Global War on Terrorism.

GULF OIL SPILL

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, nearly 1 month after the Deepwater Horizon oil spill began on April 20, oil continues to flow from the well, poisoning and destroying our water environment. The rig activities were considered to be a low-risk drilling exploration. Such a classification sends chills up my spine, given the countless riskier drilling ventures occurring along the coasts of our great Nation.

While millions of Americans watch the news and see the destruction of the gulf coast, the environment, and the economy of that area, I think of the thoughtless, baseless, cavalier Republican energy chant, "Drill Baby Drill." It echoes in the ears of the American public and anybody who cares about the gulf coast of the United States. "Drill Baby Drill" was a simplistic response.

We use 25.9 percent of the world's oil. We have 2.2 percent of the world's energy reserves. You don't have to be a math scholar or a Nobel Prize winner to know that won't work. You need to find alternative forms of energy. Use America's great research and brainpower. Harness solar. Harness the wind. Find new ways to help us with our problems with energy and not depend on fossil fuels, not ruin our environment, and not risk the flora and the fauna.

Mr. Speaker, we have to find a new direction to be like America has been in the past: innovative and creative.

CONFRONTING WASHINGTON'S OUT-OF-CONTROL SPENDING

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, we learned last week that the Federal Government ran up an \$82.7 billion deficit in April. That's the largest April deficit in our Nation's history. The Federal Govern-

ment is spending Americans' tax dollars at a record clip, so it's no surprise we're facing this mountain of debt.

But we can fix this problem. House Republicans have engaged the American people with an innovative online tool called YouCut. It's simple. Each week, we're giving Americans an opportunity to vote on a slate of wasteful, outdated, or duplicative Federal programs to cut from the budget. The top vote-getter will be offered up by Republicans for a vote in the House.

So far, hundreds of thousands of concerned citizens from across the country have voted on the YouCut Web site and made it clear they're tired of Washington's one-track spending mentality. YouCut is a first step toward changing the culture of always spending and never saving here in Washington. By itself, it won't solve the problem. But it is engaging our constituents in an important, larger discussion about reining in our skyrocketing debt and out-of-control spending.

MEXICAN MILITARY HELICOPTER INCURSIONS

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, U.S. Border Patrol agents have spotted yet another Mexican military helicopter incursion into Texas. That makes three times these helicopters have crossed the border into America this year, that we know of. On Saturday, another Mexican military helicopter was in Texas, hovering near the Roma-Miguel Aleman International Bridge. Two other times this year, Mexican helicopters were photographed in Starr and Zapata Counties in Texas.

These military incursions are becoming routine. What are they doing here? We don't know. Has our government protested this violation of international law? No one is talking. Our own government seems to be blissfully silent about these incursions. That's why I'm asking Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano for some answers.

The Federal Government is MIA on our borders. Our government ought to spend less time protesting States like Arizona, trying to protect their citizens from border violence, and start getting some answers from Mexico about their military helicopters flying into the United States.

And that's just the way it is.

PUTTING AMERICANS FIRST

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, on the Joe Scarborough Show, Richard Haass, Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations, said China had been investing in its economy over the last 10 years while we have been investing in Iraq and Afghanistan. Mr.

Haass proudly described himself as an elitist. Well, it is elitists like him and the organization he heads who helped lead to the rush to an unnecessary war in Iraq, and continues to push military and civilian spending in Iraq and Afghanistan that we simply cannot afford. These people apparently are not happy unless we are spending hundreds of billions in other countries.

Mr. Haass seemingly did not feel guilty at all when he said China had invested in its economy while we have blown a couple of trillion dollars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Well, it's long past time for us to bring our troops and contractors home and start investing in our own economy. And it is time for us to start putting Americans first and stop spending so much money and sending so many jobs to other countries.

NO WORD FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON THE GULF COAST OIL SPILL

(Mr. BURGESS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, last week, our committee on Energy and Commerce, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, held the first of what is likely to be many hearings into the events going on in the Gulf of Mexico. So far, the hearings and investigation have been decidedly "asymmetric." My committee demanded and obtained thousands of pages of documents and testimony from the four companies involved in the spill, but virtually nothing—nothing—from the administration. In fact, my committee made no document requests and asked for no testimony from the administration.

The Federal role would appear to be an integral part of this story. We should have representatives from the Department of Interior and the Minerals Management Service explain why in March of 2009, in the Initial Exploration Plans for Deepwater Horizon, a blowout scenario was simply not contemplated, and why the Department of Interior did not require a site-specific oil spill response plan.

We've had no word from the Federal Government and related agencies. When will the administration begin to work with Congress, rather than against Congress and against the American people?

NETWORKS SHOW DOUBLE STANDARD ON SUPREME COURT NOMINEE

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when former President George W. Bush nominated John Roberts and Samuel Alito for the Supreme Court, the tele-

vision networks repeatedly described them as "conservative," and used terms such as "bedrock conservative," "staunch conservative," and "ultra-conservative." In contrast, the networks rarely label President Obama's Supreme Court nominee, Elena Kagan, as "liberal," according to an analysis by the Media Research Center. In fact, the networks called Justice Alito "conservative" 10 times more often than they called Judge Kagan "liberal" after their respective nominations, according to the MRC.

Perhaps that's no surprise, considering the networks' own political philosophy. These are the same networks who called Candidate Obama moderate, even though he had the most liberal voting record in the entire U.S. Senate. The networks should give Americans the facts about Supreme Court nominees, not practice double standards.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 17, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 17, 2010 at 12:16 p.m.:

That the Senate passed with amendments H.R. 2711.

Appointments:
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

□ 1415

ENDANGERED FISH RECOVERY PROGRAMS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2010

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2288) to amend Public Law 106-392 to maintain annual base funding for the Upper Colorado and San Juan fish recovery programs through fiscal year 2023, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2288

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Endangered Fish Recovery Programs Improvement Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF FISH RECOVERY PROGRAMS.

Section 3(d)(2) of Public Law 106-392 (114 Stat. 1604 and 1605) is amended by inserting at the end the following: "For fiscal years 2012 through 2023, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to provide for the annual base funding for the Recovery Implementation Programs above and beyond the continued use of power revenues to fund the operation and maintenance of capital projects and monitoring.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2288, introduced by our colleague Representative JOHN SALAZAR from Colorado and seven other colleagues, would amend Public Law 106-392 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2012 to 2023 to fund fish recovery programs in the Upper Colorado and the San Juan River Basins.

H.R. 2288 will help ensure the continued delivery of water from Federal water projects to irrigators and municipal and industrial contractors throughout the Upper Colorado River Basin through fiscal year 2023. More than 1,500 water projects will continue to have certainty to move forward, based on the support and commitments generated through these recovery programs.

These recovery programs are nationally recognized examples of diverse stakeholders coming together to collaboratively find solutions without litigation that allow everyone to use the river systems to promote economic growth while supporting compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the recovery of native fish species within the Colorado River Basin.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 2288, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This measure offers yet another example of how the Endangered Species Act has put a gun to the head of the West. The unreasonable effect of this

law is now impoverishing millions of people across the country. In California communities, it has devastated the agricultural sector of our economy, and it threatens us all with permanent water shortages, skyrocketing food prices, and chronic unemployment.

The measure before us today seeks to spend roughly \$40 million through 2023 for research, management, operation, and maintenance and other annual noncapital expenditures in order to keep ESA litigation at bay in the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins. It's cosponsored by Representatives of both parties, not because it will produce a single drop of additional water for this region but, rather, because it will forestall additional endless ESA lawsuits.

These programs only exist and only command bipartisan support because these steps are mandated by the ESA under threat of the region losing further access to its own water. And at some point, we're going to have to consider major changes to the ESA before it further depresses our economy, strangles our agriculture, and depletes our Treasury.

Let me offer one of the examples of changes that I think needs to be made. The administration is now pursuing the deliberate destruction of four perfectly good hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River that generate 155 megawatts of the cleanest and cheapest electricity on the planet at the cost to ratepayers and taxpayers of nearly \$500 million to tear down. This is to restore fish habitat for a few hundred salmon. When I visited the region a few weeks ago, I asked, If the salmon population was in decline, why don't we just build a fish hatchery? The Macaulay fish hatchery in Juneau, for example, produces 170 million salmon every year. And the answer was, We already have a fish hatchery below the dams at Iron Gate, but the Endangered Species Act doesn't allow us to count the millions of fish that it produces. This is insane.

In this case, it's going to cost us \$40 million, according to the CBO, on a program that lacks explicit goals and is running outrageous overhead—22 percent in one case. Now, let me emphasize this: This program doesn't even set specific recovery goals, so there's no rational way of judging success or failure either now or in the future. It is simply a bureaucratic perpetual spending machine.

The good news is, this program does include fish hatcheries, but without any numerical standard for success, their production becomes irrelevant to the program. We're squandering the earnings of our citizens on bureaucratic paperwork and Rube Goldberg contraptions with no rational standard for success instead of investing that money for new water supplies.

This bill continues a folly that our Nation and our economy can no longer afford. I realize that many of the supporters feel that this is the path of least resistance within the current

legal framework in order to continue to use the water projects that we've already paid for. Well, that may be the case. But the path of least resistance is destroying our economy, bankrupting our country, and perhaps it's time we took the path less well traveled, the path of common sense.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I won't go into any other dialogue other than to yield, for as much time as he may consume, to the gentleman from Colorado, Congressman SALAZAR.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished chairwoman of the subcommittee for moving this important bill forward. I would like to share with you and my esteemed colleagues the importance of the Upper Colorado River and San Juan River Basin Endangered Fish Recovery Program. This program is a premiere example of how to recover endangered fish species while also providing more than 3 million acre-feet of water per year to Federal, tribal, and non-Federal water projects. It has been cited as the most successful fish recovery program in the United States and is used as a model for other recovery programs developed across the country.

Today I am happy to see that the House is passing H.R. 2288, to ensure the program can finish the restoration projects identified for complete success. This bill extends the authorization of the program until the year 2023. At that time, the fish species in concern will be fully recovered, and the infrastructure will be in place to ensure continued success. The projects completed to date on the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins are examples of outstanding cooperation among a diverse group of local, State, Federal Government agencies, environmental groups, water users, farmers, ranchers, and utility consumers.

People ask why they've never heard of the recovery program, and that is because it has been so successful. The fish identified as being under threat have been substantially maintained. This bill is critical for the continued and final success of the projects necessary for recovery of the endangered fish.

I would also like to note that when this program was enacted, it was done with the understanding that power revenues would be used to pay for the costs of implementing the two fish recovery programs. Due to PAYGO rules, the legislation now lets the power customers only pay a part of the cost of these programs while national taxpayers cover the rest. The original program was agreed to based upon the understanding that power customers would pay for the fish recovery programs, and I hope that they will work with the rest of the parties to fulfill this funding obligation after 2011.

Mr. Speaker, this is a prime example of how one ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is one of the most successful recovery programs in

the entire country, and I want to thank the chairwoman, and I want to thank Ranking Member MCCLINTOCK for working with us on this legislation.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind words, but I do wonder how he can define success in a program that has no standards for success. I also need to correct him on one other point, and that is the claim that this will provide or produce 3 million acre-feet of water. It does no such thing. All it does is allow us to continue to use the 3 million acre-feet of water that we already produce and that we have already paid for without impediments posed by additional ESA litigation.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. I yield, for as much time as he may consume, to the gentleman from Colorado, Congressman SALAZAR.

Mr. SALAZAR. I thank the chairwoman.

I want to remind the ranking member that the individual who actually ran against me who was the Department of Natural Resources director, Greg Walcher, for Colorado was one of the ones who helped to implement this program in Colorado, a very strong supporter. This was done in a bipartisan way, and most recovery programs are actually starting to be modeled after the Upper Colorado Fish Recovery Program. This is a way to keep fish from going on the endangered species list, and so I am very proud of this program.

We do have goals. By the year 2023, everything should be in place. The infrastructure should be in place so that we can maintain the numbers of the endangered fish in the Upper Colorado River and the San Juan.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I readily concede that if you put a gun to somebody's head, you can get reasonable people to do unreasonable things. The ESA is a gun to the head of the people of the West. It's time we did something about that.

No one suggests that there's not an important mission for the ESA, but it has gotten completely out of control. It has breached all bounds of reason and logic, and it is time that we visited that issue rather than continue to squander tens of millions of dollars on programs like this, whose sole purpose is simply to keep that ESA litigation at bay.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. I will yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. SALAZAR. I just wanted to thank the gentleman for joining us yesterday in Colorado for a specific water hearing that the gentlelady held in Greeley, Colorado, a prime example of how we can all work together to make sure that agriculture can maintain its water rights. So that is why I am so supportive of this program.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Does the gentleman have any additional speakers?

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, Congressman SALAZAR was right. We met yesterday in Greeley, Colorado, with a lot of stakeholders of the Colorado River Basin who indicated to us that their economy is at stake. They professed to us that the Endangered Species Act actually helped maintain the quality of the water in the rivers. So, to me, that's a further indication of how important this particular bill is, to continue the collaboration of all the entities who would come to the table, put their differences aside and quit getting into litigation that is more costly to the taxpayer.

With that, I request that we support H.R. 2288.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2288, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

BUFFALO SOLDIERS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS STUDY ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4491) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of the National Parks, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4491

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In the late 19th century and early 20th century, African-American troops who came to be known as the Buffalo Soldiers served in many critical roles in the western United States, including protecting some of the first National Parks.

(2) Based at the Presidio in San Francisco, Buffalo Soldiers were assigned to Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks where they patrolled the backcountry, built trails, stopped poaching, and otherwise served in the roles later assumed by National Park rangers.

(3) The public would benefit from having opportunities to learn more about the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks and their contributions to the management of National Parks and the legacy of African-Americans in the post-Civil War era.

(4) As the centennial of the National Park Service in 2016 approaches, it is an especially appropriate time to conduct research and increase public awareness of the stewardship role the Buffalo Soldiers played in the early years of the National Parks.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize a study to determine the most effective ways to increase understanding and public awareness of the critical role that the Buffalo Soldiers played in the early years of the National Parks.

SEC. 3. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of the National Parks.

(b) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—The study shall include—

(1) a historical assessment, based on extensive research, of the Buffalo Soldiers who served in National Parks in the years prior to the establishment of the National Park Service;

(2) an evaluation of the suitability and feasibility of establishing a national historic trail commemorating the route traveled by the Buffalo Soldiers from their post in the Presidio of San Francisco to Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks and to any other National Parks where they may have served;

(3) the identification of properties that could meet criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or criteria for designation as National Historic Landmarks;

(4) an evaluation of appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the story of the Buffalo Soldiers' stewardship role in the National Parks, including ways to link the story to the development of National Parks and the story of African-American military service following the Civil War; and

(5) any other matters that the Secretary of the Interior deems appropriate for this study.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for the study, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing the study's findings and recommendations.

□ 1430

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SALAZAR). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4491, introduced by Representative

JACKIE SPEIER of California, would authorize the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study to determine appropriate and feasible ways to commemorate the African American cavalymen known as the Buffalo Soldiers and the important role that they played in the early years of the national parks. These soldiers played a critical role in protecting Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks and served as the Nation's first park rangers.

Under the proposed legislation, the National Park Service would evaluate alternatives to commemorate and interpret the roles of the Buffalo Soldiers. They would also evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing a national historic trail along the route used by the Buffalo Soldiers from their post in the Presidio of San Francisco to the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Representative SPEIER is to be commended for her work to highlight this important chapter in African American history and in the history of our national parks.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4491 received broad bipartisan support in committee, and I urge its adoption by the House today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the most important role of the national parks is to provide a link to our Nation's proud history. I believe in American exceptionalism. The story of our Nation is the story of the uniquely American principles enshrined in the Declaration of Independence and how they shaped and molded what has become the most successful Republic in the history of human civilization.

One aspect of that story is exemplified by the Buffalo Soldiers, Americans of African descent who transcended the prejudices of the post-Civil War era to serve as the first peacetime Army units comprised of African Americans. They took the heroism and patriotism of the famous 54th Massachusetts and other Civil War units and made them into a proud and permanent fixture within the American Armed Forces. Their members included Medal of Honor winner Louis H. Carpenter and Henry O. Flipper, the first American of African descent to graduate from West Point.

The Buffalo Soldiers made immeasurable contributions to the continental expansion of our Nation, to the protection of our first national parks, but perhaps most important is their immortal contribution to the unification of our Nation as a free people.

As Shakespeare said, Their story should the good man teach his son. This bill would develop a plan to do precisely that within the national park system. I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4491, the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act.

I commend this legislation which directs the Secretary of the Interior to study the role the Buffalo Soldiers played in the development of the National Park System. It is time more information comes to light regarding the contributions Buffalo Soldiers made to protect our National Parks until 1914. Few know the story of how Buffalo Soldiers once patrolled Yosemite, Sequoia and Kings Canyon parks.

As their service has been nearly forgotten, I praise this legislation which will ensure their efforts to our Country are remembered. Buffalo Soldiers remain an integral element in founding our National Parks. These American soldiers carried out mounted patrol duties in the Western frontier and were among the first park rangers and backcountry rangers patrolling parts of the West.

Mr. Speaker, the Buffalo soldiers blazed the trails and paved the way for what we now call our National Park System. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. R. 4491, the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4491.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF EAST BAY REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 211) recognizing the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the East Bay Regional Park District in California, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 211

Whereas, November 6, 2009, will mark the 75th anniversary of the historic passage of a ballot measure to create the East Bay Regional Park District (referred to in this preamble as the "District") in California's San Francisco Bay Area by a convincing "yes" vote of a 2½ to 1 margin in 1934 during the height of the Depression;

Whereas with the help of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and private contractors, the District began putting people to work to establish the District's first 3 regional parks—Tilden, Temescal, and Sibley;

Whereas over the intervening 75 years, the District has grown to be the largest regional park agency in the United States with nearly 100,000 acres of parklands spread across 65 regional parks and over 1,100 miles of trails in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties;

Whereas approximately 14,000,000 visitors a year from throughout the San Francisco Bay Area and beyond take advantage of the vast and diverse District parklands and trails;

Whereas the vision of the District is to preserve the priceless heritage of the region's natural and cultural resources, open space, parks, and trails for the future, and to set aside park areas for enjoyment and healthful recreation for current and future generations;

Whereas the mission of the District is to acquire, develop, manage, and maintain a high quality, diverse system of interconnected parklands that balances public usage and education programs with the protection and preservation of the East Bay's most spectacular natural and cultural resources;

Whereas an environmental ethic guides the District in all that it does;

Whereas in 1988, East Bay voters approved the passage of Measure AA, a \$225,000,000 bond to provide 20 years of funding for regional and local park acquisition and development projects;

Whereas in 2008, under the strategic leadership of its Board of Directors and General Manager Pat O'Brien, East Bay voters approved passage of the historic Measure WW, a \$500,000,000 renewal of the original Measure AA bond—the largest regional or local park bond ever passed in the United States; and

Whereas throughout 2009, the District's 75th Anniversary will be recognized through special events and programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the East Bay Regional Park District; and

(2) honors the board members, general managers, and East Bay Regional Park District staff who have dutifully fulfilled the mission of protecting open space and providing outdoor recreation opportunities for generations of families in the East Bay.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a lifelong citizen of Contra Costa County in the East Bay of the San Francisco Bay area, I have witnessed firsthand the East Bay Regional Park District's steady drive to protect open spaces, benefiting millions of East Bay residents over several generations. The East Bay Regional Park District is today the largest regional park agency in the country.

Over the last 75 years, they have preserved nearly 100,000 acres of parkland, established 65 regional parks, and built over 1,100 miles of trails. Almost every weekend, I visit the East Bay Regional

Parks on one of their trails, one of the regional park systems, to walk with my family and enjoy the outdoors in the parks. Generally it is the Briones Regional Park that is near my home.

I commend the East Bay Regional Park District and all of the various board members throughout the last 75 years on not only reaching this milestone, but the vision that they conceptualized many, many years ago to provide this incredible asset to the residents of the San Francisco Bay area, specifically to the East Bay of San Francisco Bay.

I rise in strong support of this resolution commending the 75th anniversary of the East Bay Regional Park District. I want to thank Chairman RAHALL, Chairman GRIJALVA, Chairwoman BORDALLO, and Ranking Member BISHOP for their work to bring this resolution to the floor.

As a resident of this area, and very often talking to my neighbors and to people I represent in this area, the pride that our area has in the East Bay Regional Parks, the support that the citizens of this region have given the park district over the last 75 years is testament to a well-run system of parks throughout our area, of recreational facilities, of trails, of support for families with children, for people who ride horses, people who ride bikes, people who run, people who walk, and accommodating the open spaces and historical and cultural uses of the areas within the boundaries of the East Bay Regional Parks in Alameda and Contra Costa counties.

I don't represent this area alone. I share the representation of the park district with Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, Congressman PETE STARK, Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI and Congressman JERRY MCNERNEY, and I know all of them share the pride that I do in the East Bay Regional Park System.

As I stated earlier, the vision that they have presented to the public and the support that it has received, and the cooperation they have received from farmers, from ranchers, from cities, from the counties, has just been an incredible model for other areas that have to deal with the issues of preserving open space and the competing uses of that space by various governmental jurisdictions and private landowners.

I also want to pay tribute to the grand old man in implementing this plan and working with all of the various landowners and the local jurisdictions and procuring these lands at a fair price to the taxpayers of our region, and that is Hewlett Hornbeck, who for so many years brought about the implementation of that vision of the board of directors of the regional parks.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the East Bay Regional Park District serves the people of San

Francisco, and the test of their satisfaction is the fact that they have continued to support it with voter-approved bonds, each vote being a vote of confidence in its work and each vote backing that confidence with local funds.

It used to be that local projects that benefited local communities were paid for by those local communities, and the East Bay Regional Park is an example of this bygone era. Today the Federal Treasury is too often treated as a grab bag for local projects, literally robbing St. Petersburg to pay St. Paul. The success of the East Bay Regional Park District is a reminder that the most successful local projects are those that are paid for with local funds and superintended by local voters. It is a reminder that Federalism works and that we need to return to it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) for his comments, and what he said is one of the reasons why this park district has such a high level of support among its citizens. They voted many times to tax themselves, knowing this money was going to be wisely used and they were going to get a good and a fair bargain for all parties involved.

At this time, I yield such time as he may consume to Congressman PETE STARK, another longtime supporter and beneficiary of the East Bay Regional Park system.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for recognizing me.

The 75th anniversary of the East Bay Regional Park District really goes back to the early grassroots days of actually the Depression, when people in our district banded together in that time to organize and tax themselves to create this district. These parks are owned by everyone. In the Great Depression, they created the district and the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the WPA were the initial workers in these parks.

It would be remiss for me not to recognize general manager Pat O'Brien, who has worked so hard to keep these parks open. In my district, you can move from the hills of Fremont to the crown park in Alameda, to the hills behind Oakland and never be beyond walking distance of these marvelous parks. So it is a compliment to the chairman, and I would like to join with him in recognizing the importance of our regional park district, and thanking the local people in hopes that others may follow suit.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman, and I yield myself 2 minutes.

Congressman STARK mentioned Pat O'Brien, and I want to thank him because he has been such a wonderful manager of this system, along with his entire staff, and certainly all of the volunteers who come to the park, which number in the thousands, all of

the time to take care of these parks and make them accessible to the public, to host special events. I thank the magnificent staff, the rangers of the park system, who live in our communities and know the people who use the parks and accommodate them.

It was said at one time, I don't know if it is accurate or not, but it was suggested you could get on horseback and ride for 7 days and never leave the park and never use the same trails. The park hosts numerous stables that the private sector has outside of the park. Again, thousands of people a year use the parks on horseback. It is a great opportunity for children to be around horses and see people riding them and learn about them from their owners.

This is a remarkable community asset in the midst of one of the most urban areas in the United States in terms of density, and clearly highly appreciated by the people. I would hope that all of my colleagues in Congress would join us in voting for and supporting the 75th anniversary recognition of this world class park system of the East Bay Regional Parks.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 211 to recognize the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the East Bay Regional Park District in California.

I would also like to thank Representative GEORGE MILLER for his leadership in introducing this resolution and for his tireless work as a representative of California's 7th Congressional District which neighbors my home, the 9th Congressional District.

The success of the East Bay Regional Parks District is rooted in the history of our own country, and in the belief that during times of economic and social adversity, investments in people and environmental preservation can be instrumental in promoting economic recovery while benefiting current and future generations.

This resolution celebrates the 75th anniversary of the ballot measure to create the East Bay Regional Parks District, a measure that passed overwhelmingly during a time of great economic upheaval in 1934.

With the help of federal public works agencies, and sustained public and private engagement, the Parks District established its first regional parks including Tilden, Sibley, and Temescal Parks, all in my home District.

Today the East Bay Regional Park District is the largest local park agency in the United States and serves a population of 2.5 million residents along with countless visitors seeking the unique sights, sounds, and outdoor activities of the District's parks just a short walk or drive from the some of the San Francisco Bay Area's largest urban centers.

I am so proud of the legacy of the East Bay Regional Parks District throughout the California Bay Area and its inspiring illustration of the need to preserve our recreational and wilderness resources across the nation.

I would also like to take a moment to recognize the supporters of the East Bay Regional Park District, as well as its board members, general managers, and staff.

Through the hard work of these individuals, and backed by the unwavering support of local

residents, the East Bay Regional Park District remains committed to conserving and expanding park resources for the recreational, educational, and scenic enjoyment of these open spaces for generations to come.

With that in mind, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and in doing so, join in honoring the East Bay Regional Parks District during this historic commemoration of its past, present, and future in serving millions of residents and visitors in the California Bay Area.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in enthusiastic support of House Concurrent Resolution 211, which honors the board members, general managers, and staff of the East Bay Regional Park District. For 75 years, these public servants and their predecessors have admirably preserved the great outdoors for the Bay Area's communities and millions of visitors.

The East Bay Regional Park District has grown to the largest regional park agency in the United States, covering nearly 100,000 acres. District employees have admirably protected the land and native wildlife while providing invaluable recreational opportunities. This harmonious interaction is demonstrated all over the park system. The stewardship of fisheries allows anglers to catch striped bass, rainbow trout, and sturgeon. The management of livestock grazing reduces the threat of fires and preserves diversity of vegetation. The conservation of water resources permits swimmers to enjoy our lakes and lagoons. The East Bay Regional Park District also provides opportunities for archeologists, hikers, scientists, and other recreationalists and students.

Bay Area residents recognize that the Park System has contributed greatly to their living environment and helped make the region one of the best places in the country to live. In 1934, 1988, and most recently in 2008, Bay Area voters extended its funding, maintaining this natural treasure for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman GEORGE MILLER for introducing this Resolution and Chairman NICK RAHALL for his outstanding leadership of the Natural Resources Committee. From the East Bay to the East Steps of the Capitol, they have been good stewards to this country's natural wonders.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 211.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING FLOYD DOMINY

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1327) honoring the life, achievements, and contributions of Floyd Dominy.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1327

Whereas Floyd Dominy, a legendary Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner dedicated to building dams that would supply society with necessary water and emissions-free power for living and recreation, passed away on April 20, 2010, at the age of 100;

Whereas Floyd Dominy was born on a farm in Hastings, Nebraska, on December 24, 1909, and graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1933;

Whereas Floyd Dominy acquired critical war materials, helped resolve food shortages, and served in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War II;

Whereas Floyd Dominy joined the Bureau of Reclamation in 1946 as a specialist responsible for procedures by which newly irrigated land on public land could be settled by returning war veterans;

Whereas Floyd Dominy later served as the Associate Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation before being sworn in as Commissioner upon appointment by President Dwight D. Eisenhower;

Whereas Floyd Dominy served in the same capacity under Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Richard Nixon;

Whereas upon his retirement in 1969, Floyd Dominy was and continues to be the longest serving Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner;

Whereas Floyd Dominy, during his tenure as the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, played a major role in the authorization and the construction of numerous Federal multi-purpose dams and water projects in the western United States, including Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, and Navajo Dams, the Central Arizona Project, San Luis Unit, and the Trinity Division of the Central Valley Project;

Whereas many of these projects that Floyd Dominy played such a role in creating and constructing continue to be vital to the Nation's food supply and renewable electricity generation and attract millions of recreationists each year; and

Whereas Floyd Dominy was named one of the top ten "Public Works Men of the Year" in 1966 and was awarded for "Outstanding Engineering Achievement in Heavy Construction" in 1974; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the life and accomplishments of Floyd Dominy, former Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner, for his many contributions to the Nation's water and food supply, recreation, and the environment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) and the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1327 was introduced

by our colleague, Representative ADRIAN SMITH, and myself to honor the passing of Mr. Floyd Dominy, the man who was responsible for planning, coordinating, and building many of the Federal water projects that exist in the entire Western United States today.

□ 1445

House Resolution 1327 recognizes the longest-serving commissioner in the history of the Bureau of Reclamation, serving Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. Mr. Dominy, who, until his death, liked to be referred to as Mr. Commissioner, rose from the plains of Nebraska to become one of the most influential water developers in the world.

The legacy of Mr. Floyd Dominy impacts nearly every person in the 17 Western States. Water for cities and agriculture and reservoirs for recreation, along with hydropower from Bureau of Reclamation dams, provided the West with the ability to grow.

The history of the West was built on the shoulders of men and women who saw challenges as opportunities. Floyd Dominy built the Bureau of Reclamation and its engineers into a world-class organization that helped the West and the world develop and manage limited water resources.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the passage of House Resolution 1327.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution honors the life, achievements and contributions of Mr. Floyd Dominy, the longest-serving commissioner in the history of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Our colleague, Congressman ADRIAN SMITH, has introduced this bipartisan resolution because Mr. Dominy was a Nebraskan, having been born on a farm in the western part of that State. But while Mr. Dominy hailed from Nebraska, his achievements are known worldwide.

It was that hard scrabble life of eking out a living on a dry Nebraska farm that propelled Floyd Dominy into building the dams and water projects that have made possible the success of American agriculture in the western United States.

During his tenure at the Bureau of Reclamation, he played a major role in the authorization and construction of numerous Federal multi-purpose dams and water projects in the United States, including the Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona, Flaming Gorge Dam in Utah, the San Luis Unit in Central California, the Central Arizona Project and the Trinity Division of the Central Valley Project in northern California.

To this day, these projects have created some of the most productive farmland in the world, they have provided water to a growing population in the arid West, and they've generated clean, renewable and emissions-free hydropower.

His contributions to the Nation's water, power and food supply, its recreation and its environment stand as monumental examples of how visionaries like Mr. Dominy have made this country the beacon of freedom and opportunity and prosperity. This resolution honors that legacy.

But more than a legacy, it is a lesson for our Nation. Floyd Dominy stood as a giant in an era when the central objective of our Federal water and power policy was to provide an abundance of both. The great dams and hydroelectric projects of that era, of which Floyd Dominy was a driving force, produced the water and electricity that made possible the prosperity of our Nation.

Imagine an era when water and power was so cheap that many communities didn't even bother to measure the stuff. But in the 1970s, a radical and retrograde ideology seeped into our water and power policy. This ideology rejected abundance as our principal objective and replaced it with the rationing of shortages that have been caused by our abandoning abundance as our principal objective.

The great builders like Floyd Dominy were cast aside and forgotten, even while we continued to rely on the great public works that they had produced. We've now lived a generation under this ideology and the results, chronic shortages of water and power, skyrocketing prices for electricity, withering agriculture and declining prosperity.

Floyd Dominy is an American hero. He deserves so much more than a resolution. But, in a sense, he has it. The great water and hydroelectric projects that he produced stand as a monument to his vision and foresight and dedication. And they stand as a road map for this Nation when we finally get serious about dealing with the chronic shortages that the current generation of policymakers has produced.

I'd urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan measure.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, indeed, Mr. Dominy was a U.S. hero, if nothing else. He left a great legacy for the world, not just the United States; and we're exceedingly proud. He passed away 4 months ago at the age of 100 years old plus 4 months. My condolences to his family.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1327.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the

Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2009

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1514) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the juvenile accountability block grants program through fiscal year 2014.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1514

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program Reauthorization Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2014.

Part R of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 1801A(a), by striking "section 1810(b)" and inserting "section 1810(c)";

(2) in section 1810(a), by striking "2009" and inserting "2014"; and

(3) in section 1810(b), by inserting "and each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014" after "2004".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill reauthorizes the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program for an additional 3 years.

I worked with my Republican colleagues in 1997 to develop and pass the legislation that created this important initiative. This program directs the Department of Justice to make grants to States and units of local government to strengthen their juvenile justice systems.

The program allows funds to be used for a broad range of purposes that help reduce juvenile crime, such as establishing programs to assess the needs of juvenile offenders in order to facilitate provision of comprehensive services; establishing programs to reduce recidivism amongst juveniles; hiring juvenile

court judges, court-appointed defenders and advocates; and developing systems of graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders.

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant has been an important part of the Federal Government's funding of juvenile justice programs. When we worked together on a bipartisan basis to develop this program, Members recognized that success in preventing juvenile crime and reducing recidivism by juvenile offenders requires something other than tough-sounding slogans and sound bites.

When it comes to dealing with issues of juvenile justice, we're fortunate that there is more and more information available showing that we need to make sure that we approach this problem based on evidence, and we know that that evidence shows what works and what doesn't work.

Those studies show that comprehensive prevention and early intervention programs directed towards youth at risk of involvement, or those already involved in the juvenile justice system, will significantly reduce crime.

For example, we've seen in this program that this program has funded a chemical dependency program in Idaho serving at-risk youth with mental health issues and substance abuse and related offenses.

And in Ohio, the program funded a system of graduated sanctions that provided alternatives to secure detention for pre-adjudicated youth.

These are just two examples of how the program successfully provides juvenile justice professionals with alternatives they need so that there is not a one-size-fits-all system of sanctions, regardless of the needs and situation of each juvenile.

We extend and strengthen grants to ensure more accountability for juvenile crime, and so we need to make sure that these principles are kept in mind, and we do more to help communities prevent juvenile crime from occurring in the first place.

I am pleased that this program continues to have bipartisan support. This bill is cosponsored by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS); the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH); and the Crime Subcommittee ranking member, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 1514, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program Reauthorization Act of 2009. I am encouraged the Judiciary Committee has devoted its time and resources to such an important piece of legislation.

This bipartisan legislation is sponsored by Crime Subcommittee chairman Mr. BOBBY SCOTT. Other notable

cosponsors include Judiciary Committee chairman and ranking member JOHN CONYERS and LAMAR SMITH, and Crime Subcommittee ranking member LOUIE GOHMERT.

Crimes committed by children strike at the very core of our communities. Our children are the promise of a better and brighter tomorrow and hope for future generations. Reducing juvenile crimes and improving the juvenile justice system is a vital step in preserving and protecting the future of our children.

H.R. 1514 amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to extend through fiscal year 2014 the authorization of appropriations for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program.

The goal of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program is to equip communities with the financial resources to reduce juvenile delinquency and increase the accountability of juvenile offenders in the justice system. The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program awards Federal block grants to the 50 States, the District of Columbia and the five U.S. Territories, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Grants from this program have helped provide communities with restorative justice programs, police and probation partnerships, drug and teen courts, and other programs which facilitate the successful re-entry of juvenile offenders from custody back into the community.

In 2009, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program provided local communities in my home State of Florida with over \$2 million to assist them in their efforts to make our families and neighborhoods safer. These Federal grants were used to combat gang violence, curb juvenile drug use, and provide mediation services to juvenile offenders and their victims.

Meeting the challenge of reducing juvenile crime extends beyond the traditional punitive criminal justice system. It requires a comprehensive approach to ensuring that juveniles not only receive punishment proportional to their crime, but also receive the support that they need to get back on the right track.

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program is an essential tool for the States and communities across the Nation. I support the reauthorization of this program and urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his support. I urge colleagues to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1514.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1500

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1325) recognizing National Missing Children's Day, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1325

Whereas, May 25, 2010, will be the 28th National Missing Children's Day;

Whereas National Missing Children's Day honors the obligation of the United States to locate and recover missing children by prompting parents, guardians, and other trusted adult role models to make child safety an utmost priority;

Whereas in the United States nearly 800,000 children are reported missing a year, more than 58,000 children are abducted by non-family members, and more than 2,000 children are reported missing every day;

Whereas efforts of Congress to provide resources, training, and technical assistance have increased the capabilities of State and local law enforcement to find children and to return them home safely;

Whereas the 1979 disappearance of 6-year-old Etan Patz served as the impetus for the creation of National Missing Children's Day, first proclaimed in 1983; and

Whereas Etan's photograph was distributed throughout the United States and appeared in media globally, and the powerful image came to represent the anguish of thousands of searching families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes National Missing Children's Day and encourages all people in the United States to join together to plan events in communities across the United States to raise public awareness of law enforcement and the issue of missing children and the need to address the national problem of missing children;

(2) recognizes that one of the most important tools for law enforcement to use in the case of a missing child is an up-to-date, good quality photograph of the child and urges all parents and guardians to follow the important precaution of maintaining such a photograph;

(3) recognizes the vital role of law enforcement and the criminal justice system in preventing kidnappings and abduction of children while also leading efforts to locate missing children; and

(4) acknowledges that National Missing Children's Day should remind people in the United States not to forget the children who are still missing and not to waver in the efforts of law enforcement to reunite such children with their families.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution recognizes Tuesday, May 25, as National Missing Children's Day. We hope this resolution will continue to raise public awareness about the problem of missing and abducted children. I therefore thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY) and his colleague from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) for introducing this resolution.

May 25, 1979, was the day that 6-year-old Etan Patz disappeared from New York City while he was on his way to school. The media attention and massive search efforts that followed his disappearance focused the Nation's attention on the problem of child abduction.

Two years later, in July 1981, 6-year-old Adam Walsh disappeared from a Florida shopping mall. His parents, John and Reve Walsh, turned to law enforcement to find their son. They quickly realized that there was no coordinated effort between Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in the search for their son. And to make the situation even more difficult, in 1981, there were no organizations to assist them in their search.

The momentum for a national movement to keep children safe from predators and coordinate efforts by law enforcement to search for missing children began with the disappearance of these two children. As a result of this movement, the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children was established in 1984. Over the past 25 years, the National Center has assisted law enforcement with more than 165,000 missing child cases, resulting in the recovery of more than 151,000 children.

Although the National Center has done a remarkable job in helping to find missing children and raising public awareness about the problem of child abduction and exploitation, the Department of Justice reports that far too many children still go missing every year. We hope that on May 25, the National Missing Children's Day, we hope that on that date everyone's thoughts will be with the families who have missing children and that we will rededicate our efforts to protecting our children from predators.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support House Resolution 1325, which I sponsored to recognize National Missing Children's Day. This simple but important resolution recognizes May 25, 2010, as the 28th National Missing Children's Day. The Federal Government first recognized this day in 1983, when President Ronald Reagan proclaimed May 25 as National Missing Children's Day.

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children tells us that the proclamation followed a series of high-profile missing children cases that drew newspaper headlines across the country. The first involved the disappearance of Etan Patz from a New York City street on his way to school on May 25, 1979. Etan's father, a professional photographer, disseminated black-and-white photographs of Etan in an effort to find him. The massive search and media attention that followed focused the Nation's attention on the problem of child abduction and the lack of coordinated plans to address it.

The second incident was the missing and murdered child tragedy in Atlanta, Georgia. During this episode, the bodies of 29 young boys and girls were discovered over a 3-year period in the late 1970s and early 1980s. A suspect was identified and convicted in 1981, and now he is serving a life sentence in prison.

Also in 1981, in my home State of Florida, 6-year-old Adam Walsh disappeared from a local shopping mall. His parents, John and Reve Walsh, turned to law enforcement agencies to help find their son. To their disappointment, there was little coordinated effort among law enforcement officials to search for Adam on a State or national level.

These tragedies led to the recognition of the dearth of coordination among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, and the lack of a national response system to help our families search for missing children. Since that time, our country has made great strides in this area.

National Missing Children's Day serves as an annual reminder to the Nation to renew efforts to reunite missing children and their families and make child protection a national priority. As the resolution notes, National Missing Children's Day is a reminder to all parents and guardians to take and keep high-quality photographs of their children for use in case of emergency. We should also use this day to remind all Americans of the importance of paying close attention to the posters and photographs of missing children.

The resolution also recognizes the vital role of law enforcement officials in preventing kidnappings and abductions of children, while also leading efforts to locate the missing. This resolution should remind people across the country not to forget the children that are still missing and not to waver in the efforts to reunite these children with their families.

I support this resolution and urge my colleagues to adopt it.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as a former prosecutor and a judge in Texas, and now the founder and co-chair, along with my friend JIM COSTA from California, of the Congressional Victims' Rights Caucus, I rise in strong support of this resolution which seeks to honor May 25 as National Missing Children's Day.

This day is the anniversary of the disappearance of 6-year-old Etan Patz. The momentum that began with the disappearance of Etan and many children that followed him ultimately led to the national movement that we now have today.

As my friend from Florida mentioned, the other notorious case was the disappearance of Adam Walsh when he was 6, when he was with his mother at a shopping mall and then kidnapped, and later he was found in the Gulf of Mexico. His father, John Walsh, because of the incident that happened against his son, started the program "America's Most Wanted" on television that sought to capture criminals throughout the United States, a program that has been very successful.

In 1983, President Reagan proclaimed May 25 as National Missing Children's Day. This day serves as a reminder to parents to have high-quality photographs of their kids handy, and a reminder to us in Congress that the safety of those children should be a national priority of all Members of Congress.

Every year thousands of children are reported missing. While progress has been made in linking Federal and State law enforcement efforts, these numbers remind us that we must always be vigilant in our efforts to reunite missing children with their families and, of course, to step up our prosecution of those that harm them and to make child protection a national priority.

I am thankful for the work of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. The Center provides a national hub and clearinghouse of information about missing children, and their efforts have been great, leading to the capture and prosecution of hundreds of predators and also the recovery of numerous children.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution in honor of National Missing Children's Day is also a timely one. In 2005, we had a string of notorious kidnappings of children throughout the country that were sexually assaulted and then murdered. One of those young victims was Jessica Lunsford, another child from Florida, who at the age of 9 was asleep in her own bed in her own room, and she was kidnapped in the middle of the night by an individual by the name of John Couey, a sexual predator from the State of Georgia. He committed several crimes against her and eventually buried that young lady alive.

Because of her and other children that year, the Adam Walsh Child Safety Act was passed by this Congress and signed into law, an effort to help track sexual predators when they cross State lines. Just yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld a provision of the Adam Walsh Child Safety Act when the Supreme Court ruled that sex offenders can be held behind bars indefinitely if officials determine them to be sexually dangerous to the community.

Mr. Speaker, sexual predators are among the most dangerous people on Earth to our children. And by upholding this ruling, the Supreme Court has reinforced the role of the Federal Government in protecting children from those who wish to constantly do them harm.

I want to thank my friend from Florida (Mr. ROONEY) for bringing this legislation to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to give it their full-hearted support.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from my State of Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. Might I first inquire as to the remaining time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida has 13½ minutes.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank Mr. ROONEY for introducing this resolution. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution. I thank you for remembering today the missing children's law that was passed some 28 years ago.

It's hard to believe time passes by, and sometimes some of the details of how laws or important changes in our legal system and our approach to issues like missing children, how things happen. I thought it would be good to come out to the floor this afternoon, and I again thank you for paying attention to the missing children law. Again, hard to believe that it's almost three decades since it's passed. I heard some of the speakers speak about the law, and I think it's important as we remember today, as we recognize the missing children's law and this anniversary, how it all came about.

If you are here long enough in Congress, you find that certain people get dedicated to a proposition or to an effort or a cause and they spearhead that cause. In 1981, I had the great honor to be selected as chief of staff for United States Senator Paula Hawkins. She was probably the first woman elected to the United States Senate in her own right. She had no husband or family ties. She was just popularly elected to the U.S. Senate. She had a different set of agendas, and it was wonderful to work with her and learn from her. I knew her as a very determined woman who shook up the Public Service Commission. Everything she got ahold of she went after sort of like one of those pit bull dogs.

As chief of staff, I remember calls from a gentleman by the name of John Walsh, who had lost his son, and he and his wife Reve were very distraught trying to find that child. Senator Hawkins became aware of their plight, and she took ahold of that issue and their search for their lost missing son, Adam, and she never stopped. I heard other references to children that were lost or murdered before that, but I can tell you, there would not be today or not have been in 1982 a law passed relating to missing children if it weren't for Senator Hawkins.

I distinctly remember one policy meeting we had with the newly elected Senator, and she had some interesting advisers. One is well known, a national adviser, Charlie Black, a good friend of mine. Another one is a friend and political consultant many of you have heard of, Dick Morris. We were in a meeting room in her Senate office in the district in Winter Park, Florida, after Adam was missing, and John and Mrs. Walsh had asked the Senator to help find their son.

And they sat in this policy meeting, and at the time they talked about national issues, Social Security, national defense, and what the Senator's priorities should be. And I will never forget at that meeting, Senator Hawkins interjected after each national issue at that time was brought up, "And we have to do something about missing children." Time and time again she brought it up, and she never stopped after that until she passed the law. She guided it through the Senate, through this body, and made it become law because of her determination to make certain, and I remember her saying this, and I want this in the RECORD, "If we can find a missing refrigerator or we can find a missing automobile, why shouldn't we be able to have a law that helped us find missing children?"

And so it was her determination that made this law possible some 28 years ago. It was her determination that helped to create the Center for Missing & Exploited Children.

□ 1515

She doesn't hear this praise because she passed away last December. And during her many testimonials and obituaries, it was written she was the author of the Missing Children's Law in 1982 that President Reagan signed into law. And that, my friends, my colleagues, is the rest of the story.

This law from three decades, nearly three decades later, is a result of a very determined woman who thought children should be a national priority and we should have a law that assisted when a child is lost and a national center to carry on that work. They've done a great job.

John Walsh and his wife have turned unbelievable human tragedy into something positive in their effort. The loss of Adam, a great, great loss. You can't imagine parents losing their child. And I was with the Walshes in New York

City when they were notified of their child's remains being found. It's something you cannot even possibly imagine as a parent.

But, again, out of that tragedy came a law that's helped us find, reclaim, and account for thousands, literally thousands of missing children.

So, as you pass this resolution today, I commend you. I urge my colleagues to adopt it and just wanted to provide a little background for the history and CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of how this law came about.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I reserve my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

I support this important resolution to recognize National Missing Children's Day. I want to thank Mr. SCOTT, our chairman Mr. CONYERS who's here today, Mr. MICA, Mr. POE. And I urge the rest of my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank all of our colleagues who've made comments today, particularly the gentleman from Florida for his leadership on this legislation and the leadership of the Judiciary Committee. I thank them for their concern and leadership on the issue of missing children.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1325, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LENA HORNE

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1362) celebrating the life and achievements of Lena Mary Calhoun Horne and honoring her for her triumphs against racial discrimination and her steadfast commitment to the civil rights of all people.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1362

Whereas Lena Mary Calhoun Horne was a trail-blazing performing artist whose life exemplified her commitment to social justice, peace, and civil rights;

Whereas Ms. Horne was born in Brooklyn, New York on June 30, 1917, and joined the chorus of the famed Cotton Club in Harlem at the age of 16 and debuted on Broadway one year later in the musical "Dance With Your Gods" (1934);

Whereas during the 1940s, Ms. Horne was one of the first African American women to perform with a white band ensemble, the first black performer to play the Copacabana nightclub, and among the first African Americans to sign a long-term Hollywood film studio contract, garnering her roles in a host of films, including "Thousands Cheer" (1943), "Broadway Rhythm" (1944), "Two Girls and a Sailor" (1944), "Ziegfeld Follies" (1946);

Whereas her rendition of the title song to the 1943 film "Stormy Weather" became a major hit and among her signature pieces, which also included "Deed I Do", "As Long As I Live", and Cole Porter's "Just One of Those Things";

Whereas Ms. Horne recorded prolifically into the 1990s and the record "Lena Horne at the Waldorf-Astoria" became the best-selling album by a female singer in RCA Victor's history;

Whereas Ms. Horne earned four Grammy Awards during the course of her career, including the Recording Academy's Lifetime Achievement Award in 1989, a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Image Award in 1999, and a Kennedy Center Honor in 1984;

Whereas Ms. Horne appeared extensively on television, including specials with Harry Belafonte, Tony Bennett, numerous musical reviews and variety shows, and appearances on programs like "Sesame Street" and "The Cosby Show";

Whereas she was nominated for her first Tony Award in 1957 for her role in the musical "Jamaica", and her 1981 one-woman Broadway show, "Lena Horne: The Lady and Her Music", earned her a Tony Award, a Grammy Award, and ran for more than 300 performances;

Whereas despite Ms. Horne's pioneering contract with MGM studios, she was never featured in a leading role during the 1940s and 50s because her films had to be reedited for theaters in Southern States that proscribed films with black performers;

Whereas Ms. Horne was outspoken in her fight for racial equality;

Whereas during World War II, she used her own money to travel and entertain the troops;

Whereas while Ms. Horne performed at Army camps for the U.S.O., she became an outspoken critic of the treatment of African American servicemen and refused to sing before segregated audiences and at venues in which German Prisoners of War were seated in front of black soldiers;

Whereas during the late 1940s, Ms. Horne sued a number of restaurants and theaters for racial discrimination;

Whereas Ms. Horne was only two years old when her grandmother, suffragette, and civil rights activist Cora Calhoun enrolled her as a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and she worked for years with the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and the Urban League;

Whereas she participated in numerous civil rights rallies and demonstrations—marching with Medgar Evers in Mississippi, performing at rallies throughout the Nation for the National Council of Negro Women, and taking part in the March on Washington in August 1963 at which the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech;

Whereas her commitment to civil rights and political views may have resulted in her

appearance on Hollywood "blacklists" during the 1950s;

Whereas Ms. Horne worked with Eleanor Roosevelt to pass antilynching legislation;

Whereas with her wide musical range and consummate professionalism, she rose beyond Hollywood's stereotypical portrayals of African American as maids, butlers, and African natives; and

Whereas her poise, grace, and courage paved the way for generations of women and African Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives celebrates the life and achievements of Lena Mary Calhoun Horne and honors her for her triumphs against racial discrimination and her steadfast commitment to the civil rights of all people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONYERS. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Lena Horne has now left us, but she has been known around the world as an outstanding actress, singer, and civil rights advocate. And this resolution honors her pioneering success, her unwavering commitment to advancing the civil rights and human rights of all people.

She went on to break numerous racial barriers as a beautiful, talented, gifted artist, and there are very few people who don't remember her. She received four Grammy awards, a Tony award, the highest honor—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Image award, in 1984 the Kennedy Center Honor, and she was a star at MGM studios. She used her own resources to travel during World War II to entertain troops. She did refuse at that time to sing before any segregated audiences.

She marched with Medgar Evers in Mississippi, and she was honored to know and work with Eleanor Roosevelt.

What a legend, what a life, and what a great contribution to this country she made.

Mr. Speaker, on May 9, the actress and civil rights advocate Lena Mary Calhoun Horne passed away at the age of 92. Today the House considers a resolution to honor her pioneering success and her unwavering commitment to advancing the civil rights of all people.

Born in Brooklyn in 1917, Ms. Horne began her prolific career at Harlem's famed Cotton Club at the age of 16 as a chorus-singer, and debuted on Broadway just a year later in the 1934 musical *Dance With Your Gods*.

She would go on to break numerous racial barriers in the 1940s American entertainment industry—including being the first African American woman to perform with a white band

ensemble, and among the first to sign a long-term Hollywood film studio contract.

Ms. Horne's films gained her national and international acclaim—her performance of the title song to the 1943 film *Stormy Weather* is still the standard rendition.

Ms. Horne won numerous accolades during her career, among them:

Four Grammy Awards, including the Recording Academy's Lifetime Achievement Award in 1989;

A Tony Award for her one-woman show, *Lena Horne: The Lady and Her Music*;

A National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Image Award in 1999; and

A Kennedy Center Honor in 1984.

But her success did not come without trial—Ms. Horne, like a generation of African American performers, had to overcome the entertainment industry's entrenched race-based discrimination.

Despite her groundbreaking contract with MGM studios, Ms. Horne was never featured in a leading role during the 1940s and 50s because her films had to be re-edited for theaters in the segregated southern States.

Her outspoken political views may also have landed her on Hollywood "blacklists" in the 1950s, further hindering her film and recording career.

Ms. Horne used her own money to travel during World War II to entertain the troops, and while she performed at Army camps with the U.S.O., she became an outspoken critic of how the military treated its black servicemen.

She refused to sing before segregated audiences, or groups in which German prisoners of war were seated in front of black American soldiers.

During the 1940s, she sued a number of restaurants and theaters for racial discrimination, and she participated in numerous civil rights rallies and demonstrations.

She marched with Medgar Evers in Mississippi, performed at rallies throughout the country for the National Council of Negro Women, and took part in the March on Washington in August 1963 at which the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech.

She also worked with Eleanor Roosevelt to pass anti-lynching legislation.

Her courageous commitment to civil rights perhaps began as a toddler, when her grandmother—the suffragette and civil rights advocate Cora Calhoun—enrolled her as an NAACP member at the age of 2.

Actively recording and speaking into her 80s, she will forever be remembered as a consummate professional and trailblazer.

She helped to usher in the end of Hollywood's derogatory portrayals of African Americans as servants and African natives, and she did so with unwavering poise and grace.

She led the way for generations of women and African Americans, and I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution to recognize her achievements.

I reserve my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support House Resolution 1362 commemorating the life of Lena Horne who died earlier this month on Sunday, May 9, 2010.

Ms. Horne's many performances as a singer, dancer, and actress enriched

countless lives and influenced the history of jazz, pop, Broadway musicals, films, and television. She also contributed in significant ways to the civil rights movement, as Mr. CONYERS just stated.

Ms. Horne was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1917. Her father left the family when she was 3 and her mother was a traveling actress. At the age of 5, she was sent to live in Georgia with her grandparents. After returning to New York, she joined the chorus at the famed Cotton Club in Harlem in 1933. In the late 1930s and the early 1940s, she was primarily a nightclub performer, but she also appeared in a few low-budget movies and was the featured vocalist on NBC's popular jazz series "The Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street."

During a nightclub performance in Hollywood in 1943, she gained the attention of some local talent scouts for the movies. She became the first black performer to sign a long-term contract with a major Hollywood studio. She performed in a number of movie musicals throughout the 1940s, including the MGM musical "Cabin in the Sky."

From the late 1950s through the 1960s, Ms. Horne appeared on many television variety shows, including "The Ed Sullivan Show" and "The Dean Martin Show." In the 1970s and 1980s, she continued to perform in television shows, including appearances on "The Muppet Show," "Sesame Street," and "The Cosby Show."

In 1981, she received a special Tony award for a one-woman Broadway show, "Lena Horne: The Lady and Her Music," which ran for more than 300 performances on Broadway. She also received two Grammy awards for the cast recording of her show.

Ms. Horne again won Grammy awards in 1989 honoring her lifetime achievement, and in 1995, when she was almost 80, for best jazz vocal performance.

Throughout her illustrious career, Ms. Horne found time and energy to devote to the civil rights movement. In 1963, she spoke and performed on behalf of the NAACP and the National Council of Negro Women at the famous March on Washington.

I support this resolution's commemoration of Lena Horne's many contributions to music, television, theater, and civil rights. She brought grace and graciousness to every aspect of her work, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to DANNY DAVIS, our dear friend from Chicago, Illinois, as much time as he may consume.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank Chairman CONYERS for yielding time, and I also want to thank him for his historical memories of the life of Lena Horne. Some people were fortunate to read about her, but I believe that Chairman CONYERS is old enough to remember

her during her heyday. As a matter of fact, I am also. And I never shall forget my sister and I having the opportunity to go and watch "Cabin in the Sky" when we were little kids. As a matter of fact, Chris and I talked about that experience with each other all the way up until the time that she died a few years ago. I mean, for us, that was the most memorable thing that we had ever seen, that we had ever done, that we had ever been able to do.

We didn't know much about civil rights at that time. As a matter of fact, I guess we were a little young to know much about civil rights. But we did know that we just revered this lady, Lena Horne. And then later on as we got older, we were able to appreciate her in different kinds of roles as not only an entertainer, not only a great performer, but also one who had a tremendous amount of spirit in relationship to what it is that she taught. She taught that you really didn't have to take certain kinds of roles if you didn't want them and if you didn't see yourself that way; that it didn't matter what anybody called you; that what really mattered was what you answered to.

And so Lena Horne, who was ageless, priceless—we never knew what her age was because we could never tell. When she was 60, I guess she might have looked like she was 30, maybe 25. So somehow or another, she found the fountain of youth. But she contributed greatly to the development of this country and to the world in which we live.

So again, I want to thank Chairman CONYERS for introducing this resolution, along with Representative CLARKE and other cosponsors.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1362, Celebrating the Life and Achievements of Lena Mary Calhoun Horne.

I want to first thank my friend, mentor, and co-author, Chairman JOHN CONYERS, Jr. working with me to craft this resolution and for bringing it to the floor for a vote.

I am here today to pay tribute to one of Brooklyn's most treasured gifts to American arts, culture, and civil society. On May 9, 2010, Hollywood actress, jazz singer, and civil rights activist Lena Horne passed away at the age of 92.

Ms. Horne was a trail-blazing performing artist whose life exemplified her commitment to social justice, peace, and civil rights. Born and raised in Brooklyn, Ms. Horne made her debut performance in the famous Cotton Club in Harlem at the age of 16, propelling her into a thriving career that took her from Broadway to Hollywood.

A major contributor to the arts, Ms. Horne's legacy as a Broadway star, movie star, and Grammy-award winning recording artist will never be forgotten. Her long career was punctuated by a number of notable firsts and industry accolades. She was the first African-American woman to perform with a white band ensemble, the first black performer to play the Copacabana nightclub, and among the first African Americans to sign a long-term Hollywood

film studio contract. Industry recognized her talents with four Grammy Awards, the Recording Academy Lifetime Achievement Award, a Tony Award, and a Kennedy Center Honor.

A member of the NAACP since the age of two, Ms. Horne was an avid supporter of the civil rights movement. She participated in numerous civil rights rallies and demonstrations, including the March on Washington in August 1963. Joining Eleanor Roosevelt, Ms. Horne worked to pass anti-lynching legislation.

A major supporter of the troops, during World War II, Ms. Horne initially toured with the USO performers. After criticizing the treatment of African-American troops, Ms. Horne refused to perform for a segregated military audience. When her studio pulled Horne off the tour as a response to her act of defiance, she ultimately used her own money to finance trips to perform at Army camps. I admire her dedication to honoring our troops.

Ms. Horne left behind a legacy that has forever changed the opportunities available for female African-American performers. But even more important, Ms. Horne is a role model for young women of every race who are brave enough to follow their dreams or speak out against injustice.

One of Brooklyn's finest, Lena Horne will be truly missed, but her legacy will forever remain in our memory, like a sweet . . . sweet . . . melody.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for speakers. I know that there will be many Members that will be inserting their own statements in the RECORD.

I yield back the balance of my time as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1362.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1530

FEDERAL JUDICIARY ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2010

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1782) to provide improvements for the operations of the Federal courts, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1782

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Judiciary Administrative Improvements Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. SENIOR JUDGE GOVERNANCE CORRECTION.

Section 631(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by striking "(including any judge in regular active service and any judge who has retired from regular active service under section 371(b) of this title, when designated and assigned to the court to which such judge was appointed)".

SEC. 3. REVISION OF STATUTORY DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Chapter 5 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking section 114 and inserting the following:

"§ 114. North Dakota

"North Dakota constitutes one judicial district.

"Court shall be held at Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Minot."

SEC. 4. SEPARATION OF THE JUDGMENT AND STATEMENT OF REASONS FORMS.

Section 3553(c)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "the written order of judgment and commitment" and inserting "a statement of reasons form issued under section 994(w)(1)(B) of title 28".

SEC. 5. PRETRIAL SERVICES FUNCTIONS FOR JUVENILES.

Section 3154 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (14) as paragraph (15); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (13) the following:

"(14) Perform, in a manner appropriate for juveniles, any of the functions identified in this section with respect to juveniles awaiting adjudication, trial, or disposition under chapter 403 of this title who are not detained."

SEC. 6. STATISTICAL REPORTING SCHEDULE FOR CRIMINAL WIRETAP ORDERS.

Section 2519 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "Within thirty days after the expiration of an order (or each extension thereof) entered under section 2518, or the denial of an order approving an interception, the issuing or denying judge" and inserting "In January of each year, any judge who has issued an order (or an extension thereof) under section 2518 that expired during the preceding year, or who has denied approval of an interception during that year,";

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "In January of each year" and inserting "In March of each year"; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking "In April of each year" and inserting "In June of each year".

SEC. 7. THRESHOLDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF OTHER THAN COUNSEL CASE COMPENSATION.

Section 3006A of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), in the second sentence, by striking "\$500" and inserting "\$800"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "\$500" and inserting "\$800"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence, by striking "\$1,600" and inserting "\$2,400"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) The dollar amounts provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be adjusted simultaneously by an amount, rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100, equal to the percentage of the cumulative adjustments taking effect under section 5303 of title 5 in the rates of pay under the General Schedule since the date the dollar amounts provided in para-

graphs (2) and (3), respectively, were last enacted or adjusted by statute."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Judiciary Administrative Improvements Act of 2010 makes a number of changes to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal courts. The House passed a substantially similar version of this legislation last October.

H.R. 3632, which I introduced, was cosponsored by Chairman JOHN CONYERS, Ranking Member LAMAR SMITH, and Ranking Member HOWARD COBLE of the Subcommittee on Courts and Competition Policy, which I also chair.

S. 1782 would make a number of modest changes to the law and to the administrative operations of the Federal judiciary.

First, it will fix a minor conflict in the law and make clear that senior judges with a reduced workload are permitted to participate in the selection of magistrate judges.

Second, the bill incorporates a proposal supported by my friend and colleague from North Dakota, EARL POMEROY, to place North Dakota in a single judicial district. This will allow for a more even distribution of the workloads of the Federal courts in North Dakota.

Third, the bill makes some minor adjustments for criminal matters. It requires separating the Statement of Reason from other information relating to the case, enabling confidential information to be more carefully controlled and protected.

The bill also clarifies the scope and authority of Federal Pretrial Service officers to supervise and assist juveniles awaiting delinquency disposition in Federal court as an alternative to incarceration.

Further, the bill adjusts the deadline for both State and Federal judges to file their wiretap totals with the Administrative Office of the Courts so that the annual wiretap report to Congress is accurate and does not later require a later addendum.

Finally, the bill increases the statutory amount that can be paid for experts without requiring approval by the chief judge. This raises the current threshold to accurately reflect the impact of inflation.

While I strongly support passage of the Senate bill, I note that some provisions in the House bill are not included in this bill.

For example, the House bill would have adjusted the disability requirement and cost-of-living annuities of four territorial judges, thereby reducing existing inequities between them and other term judges such as magistrate and bankruptcy judges.

The House bill would have changed the annual lead limit for the judicial branch and adjusted the pay scale.

Finally, the House bill would have allowed four Federal Judicial Center Division directors to receive a salary commensurate with their responsibilities and on par with similar AO personnel.

I intend to introduce new legislation that will include these provisions from my version of the Federal Judiciary Administrative Improvements Act, but let me be clear that passage of the legislation before us today is an important step to improving our Federal judiciary and helping it function in the most efficient way. This legislation is bipartisan and noncontroversial. It passed the Senate under unanimous consent and has the full backing of the Judicial Conference. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 1782 is to implement noncontroversial administrative provisions that the Judicial Conference and the House Judiciary Committee believe are necessary to improve the operations of the Federal judiciary and provide justice for the American people. The bill retains most of the content of H.R. 3632, which we passed in October of 2009.

The Judicial Conference is the policymaking body of the Federal judiciary and through its committee system evaluates court operations. The conference endorses all the provisions in this bill.

S. 1782 affects a wide range of judicial branch programs and operations, including those pertaining to financial administration, process improvements, and personnel administration. The bill incorporates five separate items.

First, it clarifies that senior judges must satisfy minimum work thresholds to participate in court government matters, including the selection of magistrates.

Second, the bill eliminates the references to divisions and counties in the statutory description of the Judicial District of North Dakota, which enables the court to better distribute the workload between two active district judges and reduce travel for litigants in the northern central area of the district.

Third, it authorizes the Statement of Reasons that judges must issue upon sentencing to be filed separately with the court. Current law requires that

the statement be bundled with other information in the case distributed to the Sentencing Commission, where it can be difficult to maintain a seal related to confidential information.

Fourth, it specifies that the Federal Pretrial Service officers can provide the same services to juveniles as they do for adult offenders, such as drug treatment.

And, finally, it applies an inflationary index to the threshold amount requiring approval by the chief judge of reimbursements for the cost of hiring expert witnesses and conducting investigation for indigent defendants.

The dollar thresholds are statutorily fixed and erode over time. This means chief justices must devote greater time approving what are otherwise not genuine high-dollar requests.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1782 is necessary to improve the functioning of the U.S. courts, which will ultimately benefit the American people. This is a noncontroversial bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1782.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES FOR CHATHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE FIRE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1364) honoring the historic and community significance of the Chatham County Courthouse and expressing condolences to Chatham County and the town of Pittsboro for the fire damage sustained by the courthouse on March 25, 2010.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1364

Whereas on March 5, 1881, the General Assembly of North Carolina approved legislation allowing the Board of Justices of Chatham County to replace the existing architecturally unsound Chatham County courthouse with a new facility and provided the county with construction bonds of up to \$12,000;

Whereas Thomas B. Womack designed the plans for the Chatham County Courthouse, and J. Bynum and William Lord London of Pittsboro, North Carolina, were awarded the construction contract;

Whereas on September 1, 1881, members of Columbus Lodge 102 laid the cornerstone of the new courthouse in Pittsboro, and on July 4, 1882, the new courthouse was completed;

Whereas the Chatham County Courthouse is a three-story brick structure with a two-story classical portico topped by a distinguishing three-stage cupola;

Whereas county courthouses are focal points of justice and the rule of law in communities across the country, and the Chatham County Courthouse serves as the central landmark of Pittsboro and Chatham County;

Whereas the historic Chatham County Courthouse was partially destroyed by a tragic fire that broke out on March 25, 2010, at approximately 4:15 p.m.;

Whereas firefighters, led by Chatham County Fire Marshal Thomas Bender, courageously fought the blaze and protected surrounding buildings from damage;

Whereas government officials of the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts, Chatham County, and the town of Pittsboro have worked tirelessly to ensure the continuity of judicial operations in Chatham County and to develop a plan to restore the courthouse; and

Whereas the North Carolina court system, Chatham County, and the town of Pittsboro experienced a significant and tragic loss as a result of the March 25, 2010 fire: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses condolences to the North Carolina court system, Chatham County, and the town of Pittsboro for the tragic loss of the Chatham County Courthouse;

(2) commends the heroic actions of the Chatham County firefighters and first responders who worked tirelessly to combat the Courthouse fire, minimize the damage to the Courthouse and the historic materials contained therein, and protect the public;

(3) recognizes the community significance of the Courthouse as a cornerstone of justice and the rule of law in Chatham County; and

(4) recognizes the impact that more than a century of landmark court decisions has made on the judicial system of the Town of Pittsboro, Chatham County, and North Carolina.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution honors the Chatham County Courthouse in Pittsboro, North Carolina. This historic courthouse was recently destroyed by a fire on March 25, 2010. It took more than 100 courageous firefighters to put out the blaze.

The town of Pittsboro, population around 3,000, has many important historical attractions. These include numerous 19th century buildings, an old-fashioned soda shop on the main street, and a number of antique stores. And for over 100 years, Chatham County Courthouse stood in the middle of town.

The courthouse was originally built in 1881 and was restored in 1991 to its

original appearance. Local residents regarded the courthouse as the heart of the county and as a symbol of their community.

This resolution expresses our condolences to the town of Pittsboro and all of Chatham County, North Carolina, for their loss of this historic and significant building, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support House Resolution 1364. This resolution honors the historic and community significance of the Chatham County Courthouse and expresses condolences to Chatham County and the town of Pittsboro for the fire damage sustained by the courthouse on March 25, 2010.

The cornerstone of the Chatham County Courthouse was laid in 1881. The courthouse was completed in 1882. For nearly 130 years, justice and the rule of law preserved this three-story brick courthouse. It stood as the central landmark and community gathering-place for Pittsboro and Chatham County. It helped form the identity and independence of the people of Chatham County.

On March 25, 2010, the Chatham County Courthouse was partially destroyed by a tragic fire. Firefighters and emergency responders fought courageously to save the structure and the historic archives within it. They also protected the public and surrounding buildings from damage.

State, county, and city officials have since worked to ensure that the administration of justice continues in Chatham County. They also plan to restore the courthouse.

This resolution expresses condolences to the people of Chatham County and the town of Pittsboro for their historic loss. The resolution commends the heroic work of the firefighters and first responders, and it recognizes the significance of the courthouse to the community and to the administration of justice for more than a century. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) for such time as he may consume.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding and rise in support of H. Res. 1364, recognizing and remembering the Chatham County Courthouse in Pittsboro, North Carolina.

At 4:15 p.m. on March 25 of this year, the upper portion of the courthouse caught fire. The blaze eventually destroyed much of the building, taking with it over 130 years of history and a source of pride and appreciation for Chatham County residents and visitors.

The county the courthouse serves is divided between the Second and Fourth Congressional Districts, and I am

pleased to join my colleague, Representative BOB ETHERIDGE, and other North Carolina colleagues today in lamenting the serious damage to this landmark structure.

The Chatham County Courthouse dates back to September 1, 1881, when members of the Columbus Lodge 102 laid its cornerstone at the historic town center of Pittsboro. The building, which is known for its two-story classical portico, topped by a three-stage cupola, was designed by Thomas B. Womack, following the passage of legislation in the North Carolina General Assembly to provide the county with construction bonds of up to \$12,000.

The building was completed less than 1 year later, on Independence Day of 1882, and has served ever since as a landmark to visitors and residents alike and a symbol of constancy to the broader community.

Although the building will be rebuilt in time and many of the records lost will be recreated, I grieve with the Chatham County community today for the loss of this courthouse. County courthouses are the cornerstones of justice and the rule of law in our communities; but we know they attain a greater significance, a significance larger than their day-to-day role.

I also would like to recognize the local first responders who responded to the fire for their heroic action in controlling the blaze and ensuring the safety of court personnel. Thanks to their efforts and a working fire alarm system, there were no injuries or fatalities as a result of this fire.

I also commend the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts and the Chatham County and town of Pittsboro governments, which have worked tirelessly to ensure the continuity of judicial operations and to develop a plan to restore the courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Mr. ETHERIDGE, who represents the town of Pittsboro and the majority of Chatham County in Congress, for his leadership on this resolution. I join with him in extending condolences to the community and expressing our hope and expectation that efforts to rebuild the portions of the building that were destroyed and to restore the archives will be swift and successful.

□ 1545

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1364.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make

the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

KATIE SEPICH ENHANCED DNA COLLECTION ACT OF 2010

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4614) to amend part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for incentive payments under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program for States to implement minimum and enhanced DNA collection processes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4614

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. INCENTIVE PAYMENTS UNDER THE BYRNE GRANTS PROGRAM FOR STATES TO IMPLEMENT MINIMUM AND ENHANCED DNA COLLECTION PROCESSES.

Section 505 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3755) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) PAYMENT INCENTIVES FOR STATES TO IMPLEMENT MINIMUM AND ENHANCED DNA COLLECTION PROCESSES.—

“(1) PAYMENT INCENTIVES.—

“(A) BONUS FOR MINIMUM DNA COLLECTION PROCESS.—Subject to subparagraph (B), in the case of a State that receives funds for a fiscal year (beginning with fiscal year 2011) under this subpart and has implemented a minimum DNA collection process and uses such process for such year, the amount of funds that would otherwise be allocated under this subpart to such State for such fiscal year shall be increased by 5 percent.

“(B) BONUS FOR ENHANCED DNA COLLECTION PROCESS.—In the case of a State that receives funds for a fiscal year (beginning with fiscal year 2011) under this subpart and has implemented an enhanced DNA collection process and uses such process for such year, the amount of funds that would otherwise be allocated under this subpart to such State for such fiscal year shall be increased by 10 percent.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection:

“(A) MINIMUM DNA COLLECTION PROCESS.—The term ‘minimum DNA collection process’ means, with respect to a State, a process under which the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is searched at least one time against samples from the following individuals who are at least 18 years of age:

“(i) Such individuals who are arrested for, charged with, or indicted for a criminal offense under State law that consists of murder or voluntary manslaughter or any attempt to commit murder or voluntary manslaughter.

“(ii) Such individuals who are arrested for, charged with, or indicted for a criminal offense under State law that has an element

involving a sexual act or sexual contact with another and that is punishable by imprisonment for more than 5 years, or an attempt to commit such an offense.

“(iii) Such individuals who are arrested for, charged with, or indicted for a criminal offense under State law that has an element of kidnapping or abduction punishable by imprisonment for 5 years or more.

“(B) ENHANCED DNA COLLECTION PROCESS.—The term ‘enhanced DNA collection process’ means, with respect to a State, a process under which the State provides for the collection, for purposes of inclusion in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of DNA samples from the following individuals who are at least 18 years of age:

“(i) Such individuals who are arrested for or charged with a criminal offense under State law that consists of murder or voluntary manslaughter or any attempt to commit murder or voluntary manslaughter.

“(ii) Such individuals who are arrested for or charged with a criminal offense under State law that has an element involving a sexual act or sexual contact with another and that is punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year, or an attempt to commit such an offense.

“(iii) Such individuals who are arrested for or charged with a criminal offense under State law that consists of a specified offense against a minor (as defined in section 111(7) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16911(7)), or an attempt to commit such an offense.

“(iv) Such individuals who are arrested for or charged with a criminal offense under State law that consists of burglary or any attempt to commit burglary.

“(v) Such individuals who are arrested for or charged with a criminal offense under State law that consists of aggravated assault.

“(3) EXPUNGEMENT OF PROFILES.—The expungement requirements under section 210304(d) of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14132(d)) shall apply to any samples collected pursuant to this subsection for purposes of inclusion in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

“(4) REPORTS.—The Attorney General shall submit to the Committee of the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee of the Judiciary of the Senate an annual report (which shall be made publicly available) that—

“(A) lists the States, for the year involved—

“(i) which have (and those States which have not) implemented a minimum DNA collection process and use such process; and

“(ii) which have (and those States which have not) implemented an enhanced DNA collection process and use such process;

“(B) describes the increases granted to States under paragraph (1) for the year involved and the amounts that States not receiving an increase under such paragraph would have received if such States had a minimum or enhanced DNA collection process; and

“(C) includes statistics, with respect to the year involved, regarding the benefits to law enforcement resulting from the implementation of minimum and enhanced DNA collection processes, including the number of matches made due to the inclusion of arrestee profiles under such a process.

“(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2015, in addition to funds made available under section 508, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed the amount that is 10 percent of the total

amount appropriated pursuant to such section for such fiscal year.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act of 2010, otherwise known as Katie's Law, will help prevent violent crime, help exonerate the innocent, give our police access to cutting-edge forensic techniques, and reduce the cost of criminal investigations. More importantly, Katie's Law will help victims of violent crime and their families get answers and the closure that they need.

Katie's Law encourages the States to adopt effective DNA collection procedures. States that meet the minimum standards set by the bill are entitled to a 5 percent bonus in Byrne/JAG funding for State and local law enforcement. States that adopt the enhanced standards are entitled to a 10 percent bonus. These funds are in addition to funds awarded through Byrne/JAG. States that do not adopt collection procedures that meet the new Federal standards are not penalized in any way. Katie's Law also directs the Attorney General to report to Congress once a year on the progress made by the States in adopting new collection procedures.

Katie's Law is named for Katie Sepich, who is remembered as a vibrant young woman and a graduate student at New Mexico State University. In the summer of 2003, Katie was brutally raped and murdered just outside her home. Katie's parents, Jayann and Dave Sepich, waited for 3 long years as the investigation continued, without producing any strong leads. In January, 2006, thanks to the efforts of the Sepich family, the New Mexico State legislature passed a measure to require the collection of DNA evidence in the investigation of certain felonies. Months later, investigators linked a DNA sample from Katie's attacker to a sample taken from a repeat violent offender who had been in and out of police custody for years. Confronted with the evidence, the suspect pled guilty to the crime and is now serving 69 years in prison without parole.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the law enforcement officers who solved this crime. But consider the fact that Katie's assailant was arrested for ag-

gravated burglary just weeks after attacking Katie. If a DNA sample from that individual had matched evidence from the crime scene, the case might have been solved years earlier; police officers could have saved thousands of dollars and hundreds of man hours; and Katie's family might not have spent 3 painful years in investigatory limbo.

Katie's Law provides the resources necessary to solve crimes sooner. This measure passed the House with overwhelming support last Congress, and has cosponsors from both sides of the aisle. I commend my colleagues, HARRY TEAGUE and ADAM SCHIFF, for their tireless work on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4614.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4614, which I am proud to be a cosponsor of. The Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act authorizes incentive grants to States that implement programs to collect DNA samples from felony arrestees. DNA arrestee programs provide an important law enforcement tool to identify the perpetrators of open and unsolved cases. DNA arrestee programs can also prevent crime by linking suspects to crimes and locking them up before they have a chance to strike again.

Katie Sepich's case clearly demonstrates the value of collecting DNA from felony arrestees. Just 3 months after brutally raping and murdering Katie in 2003, Gabriel Avilla committed an aggravated burglary for which he was convicted in 2004, absconded from his sentencing, and was apprehended again in 2005. His DNA was finally taken and matched to Katie's case—a match that could have been obtained just 3 months after Katie's murder, saving valuable law enforcement resources and providing some closure to Katie's families and friends.

New Mexico's DNA arrestee law was passed in 2006. Twenty-one other States now have similar laws, including my home State of Florida. Florida's DNA arrestee program solved a 25-year-old murder when the suspect was arrested last May—and his DNA collected—on felony drug charges. In New York, DNA collected following a drunk-driving arrest linked a suspect to three rape/homicides dating back over 20 years.

By collecting DNA samples from arrestees and uploading them into a national DNA data base, or CODIS, States can empower police and prosecutors not only to solve cold cases but hopefully apprehend violent criminals before more innocent people are victimized and precious lives are lost. H.R. 4614 provides incentive grants to States that implement and use DNA arrestee programs.

The amended version of this bill before us today makes several important improvements to the bill. First, it removes the provision that would have penalized States that do not have arrestee programs by deducting 5 percent

of their Federal grant money. Second, it creates a two-tiered system for incentive grant awards based upon whether the State has a "minimum" or "enhanced" arrestee program, which I hope will provide greater flexibility to States receiving those grants. Third, the amended bill places a cap on the authorization level, limiting it to 10 percent of the amount appropriated for the Byrne/JAG grant program.

I support these improvements to the bill. However, I also recognize there are other areas where the bill could also be improved. A significant hurdle to States implementing DNA arrestee programs is the cost. In Georgia, for instance, where legislation was introduced earlier this year to require DNA collection from arrestees, it would cost as much as \$7 million a year to operate the program. Unfortunately, Georgia will not be eligible for an incentive grant under H.R. 4614 until it fully implements a DNA arrestee process. A possible solution would be to allow States, such as Georgia, to use grant funding to implement their DNA arrestee law, where the costs are arguably their highest.

In addition, H.R. 4614 awards incentive grants to States with DNA arrestee programs not just once, but year after year after year. Perhaps the emphasis should be on those States that have not yet enacted or implemented a DNA arrestee program. Because this grant increase is compulsory under this bill, the Justice Department will be required to administer the additional bonus to States even if Congress does not appropriate additional funds for the program. There is concern that this may ultimately result in depleting Byrne/JAG funds from certain States, thus creating a penalty to States without the DNA arrestee law. I hope to work with all concerned parties and resolve the lingering issues as this legislation moves forward.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. TEAGUE).

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Katie Sepich Enhanced DNA Collection Act, or Katie's Law. First of all, I want to thank my colleagues, Representative SCHIFF and Representative REICHERT, for all their hard work on this important piece of legislation. Most of all, I want to thank Jayann and Dave Sepich, constituents of mine from Carlsbad, New Mexico, for bringing this important issue to my attention and for crusading tirelessly to help pass arrestee DNA laws nationwide.

This bill is named for their daughter, Katie Sepich, who was brutally raped and murdered in Las Cruces, New Mexico, in 2003, at the age of 22. Jayann and Dave have bravely taken this devastating and horrific experience that

most people, including myself, could never imagine, and have turned it into something that will save lives and help families across the country. If this law had been on the books in New Mexico at the time of Katie's murder, her case would have been solved 3 months after her death when her killer was arrested for breaking into the home of two women after watching them through a window. Instead, Katie's killer was not identified until over 3 years after her murder and was left to roam the streets for much of that time.

Since Katie's murder in 2003, New Mexico has passed a State law allowing law enforcement to collect DNA from those arrested for certain felonies. Twenty-two other States as well as the Federal Government have passed similar laws. I have introduced my version of Katie's Law at the Federal level to make sure that this life-saving law that is in effect in my home State of New Mexico and 22 others is the standard for every State.

The Katie's Law I have introduced will incentivize States to, at the very least, match certain arrestees to the national DNA bank, the Combined DNA Information System, or CODIS, by providing the States that comply with a 5-percent increase in their Byrne/JAG funds. There is no requirement for retention of the DNA record after it is checked against CODIS. Katie's Law will also further incentivize those States which not only match arrestees but also contribute to the CODIS with a 10-percent increase in Byrne/JAG funds. Not only do these incentives encourage States to implement arrestee DNA laws, but they provide much needed support to local law enforcement as they work to keep our streets safe.

DNA has rightly been called the fingerprint of the 21st century. By simply swabbing a person's cheek and then coding junk DNA with only 13 indicators, law enforcement can accurately identify perpetrators of a crime without regard to race or criminal history. This practice protects the privacy of arrestees, since any identifying information, such as genetic predisposition to disease, is not coded for use by law enforcement. In addition, my bill contains an expungement clause to make sure there is a way for DNA to be removed from CODIS should a person not be convicted of the crime for which they were arrested.

The full potential of DNA as a crime-solving tool cannot be realized if we're not collecting DNA from those arrestees for certain violent crimes. Statistics show that 70 percent of America's crimes are committed by 6 percent of America's criminals. This means many of those who have committed some of the most heinous crimes in our society are repeat offenders.

□ 1600

One study conducted in Chicago tracked the known criminal activity of

eight individuals and determined that 60 violent crimes, including 53 murders, would have been prevented if the eight individuals' DNA had been taken on their first felony arrest. Similarly, a serial killer and rapist from California named Chester Turner raped and murdered at least 12 women between 1987 and 1998, during which time he was also arrested a total of 18 times. Had Turner been swabbed for DNA when he was arrested on January 26, 1987, he would have been linked to his first victim, and 11 women would still be alive today. These women are not just names in a police report. They are real people with aspirations, with families, with husbands, with people who love them, and they didn't have to die. Worse still, an innocent man named David Jones was wrongfully convicted of three of the Turner murders and served 11 years in prison before he was finally absolved.

Considering the potential for false identification and the number of repeat offenders in our criminal justice system, it's only common sense that if someone is arrested for a crime like rape, murder, or kidnapping, we make sure we identify them fully before we release them back onto the streets. We use fingerprints for this very purpose, and we should use the modern equivalent, junk DNA.

Katie's Law simply allows law enforcement to treat DNA evidence left at the scene of a crime as they do fingerprints. The fact is that the science has advanced, and we should allow law enforcement to use all of the technology available to them, including the fingerprints of the 21st century, to reduce expensive and unjust false convictions, bring closure to victims by solving cold cases, better identify criminals, and keep those who commit violent crime from walking the streets.

Jayann and Dave have experienced something that no parent should ever have to, the loss of a child. We have the power through advanced DNA collection to make one less parent grieve for a child, one less husband grieve for a wife, or one less child lose a parent.

I ask that you support this legislation.

Mr. ROONEY. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT), a former sheriff and cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. REICHERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today to join with Mr. TEAGUE and Mr. SCHIFF to fight for Katie's Law. Think about what I just said, "Katie's Law." We have a bill named after a young lady, a 22-year-old woman whose life was ripped away from her, so we name a law, and her name will live on. Katie Sepich from Carlsbad, New Mexico, 22 years old. Her life was ripped away from her by a monster.

I think most Members of Congress know that I had a full career as a police officer, a sheriff's deputy, SWAT

commander, homicide detective, hostage negotiator, a street cop for 33 years, and finally as the sheriff before I left the Sheriff's Office. I know firsthand what DNA does.

In 1982, I was a 31-year-old homicide detective standing by the riverside, collecting the bodies of three young women, 16 years old, dead. No DNA then. All we had was blood-typing. We were fortunate, though, that we had some bodily samples that we could take that we froze and we saved for 19 years. In 1987, the team of detectives that were together on that case had an opportunity to search the home of a suspect and take body fluids from him. He chewed on a piece of gauze. We put it in a test tube, and we froze that. In 1987, "CSI" of course had not been heard of, but we were still using science—entomology, biology, archaeology, forensic pathology, et cetera. No computers. No DNA. Still blood-typing.

In 1998-99, the first DNA science became known to law enforcement, so we sent our sample to the only two labs that were dealing with DNA at that time. They said, Your samples were too fragile, too small. We might destroy them if we tested them further, so come back in a couple of years. In 2001, we submitted the samples, and we came back with a DNA match on three of the bodies. With that DNA match, out of 40,000 tip sheets, 10,000 items of evidence, we solved 48 murders. We closed 50 cases. He pled guilty to 48 murders because of DNA.

I can't tell you how important Katie's Law is to saving lives. That person who committed these 48 crimes and many, many more took the deaths of these young women, ended their lives tragically and ruined the lives of their families for the rest of their lives. There can never be closure for those families and never be closure for their friends. There can only be answers to questions, Who killed my daughter? Who took her life and why? That's what DNA does. But it also protects the innocent, as most of you know. There have been some over the past several years that have actually been released from prison because they found the guilty person.

So there are all kinds of reasons why this law needs to be passed today, and I hope every Member votes "yes" to pass Katie's Law in honor of the tragedy, the loss of Katie's life, and in honor of all those who have been taken so senselessly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how many further speakers the floor manager has remaining?

Mr. ROONEY. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield for as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

DNA is perhaps the most powerful and most reliable tool at the disposal

of criminal investigators today. As a former Federal prosecutor during the early days of the DNA revolution, I have seen firsthand the power of DNA to prove the guilt or innocence of a suspect.

In 2008, I proposed an amendment to the Debbie Smith Act reauthorization that would have put in place a 10 percent bonus in Byrne/JAG grants for States to collect DNA profiles from anyone arrested for certain serious felonies. It passed the House with a strong bipartisan vote, but the clock ran out in the Senate. I could not be more pleased that Congressman HARRY TEAGUE has taken up the banner on this issue. I hope this year we can finally get it across the finish line.

You have heard the tragic story of Katie Sepich, for whom this bill is named. Katie was a bright, vivacious 22-year-old from New Mexico who was murdered in 2003. Police were able to extract the DNA profile of her attacker from beneath Katie's fingernails, but they got no match to anyone in the offender database. When they finally did get a hit on the attacker's DNA, they discovered that the murderer had been arrested repeatedly for burglaries after 2003, but because he was never convicted, he was not required to submit a DNA sample for the database. Had New Mexico had arrestee testing at the time, Katie's killer would have been taken off the streets years earlier.

There are 23 States, including my home State of California, that have now adopted DNA collection upon arrest or indictment for at least some violent felonies. By doing so, these States increase the power of the national database to solve crimes. The bonus in Federal law enforcement grants provided by Katie's Law will encourage additional States to adopt arrestee testing law. The legislation preserves civil liberties protections by requiring the FBI and the States to expunge the DNA of suspects who are acquitted.

We know the power of this technology. We also know the cost of delay, the cost of an inadequate database, and it is simply this: that as we wait to run these samples or if we miss the opportunity to test the samples of those arrested for violent felonies, we know with a virtual statistical certainty that people we could take off the street, people that have committed rape or committed murder, will, in the interim between the time we do take the sample of the arrestee or between the time we do erase the backlog, will go on to murder others, to rape others. And what a tragedy it is when we have this tool not to utilize it to its full extent.

I want to thank my colleagues for their leadership on this issue. HARRY TEAGUE has been a great champion. Congressman REICHERT has been a great champion, and we are indebted to their leadership on this. This legislation is the product of years of work and debate in Congress. It will help law en-

forcement use DNA to solve crimes, and it will keep in place existing civil liberties protections. So hats off to Representatives TEAGUE and REICHERT for their leadership on this issue and to Chairman CONYERS and to Chairman SCOTT for their support as well. I urge its adoption.

Mr. ROONEY. Madam Speaker, I want to personally thank Mr. TEAGUE from New Mexico and Mr. REICHERT from Washington for their leadership on this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4614, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROONEY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MICHAEL C. ROTHBERG POST OFFICE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5099) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 South Main Street in Sharon, Massachusetts, as the "Michael C. Rothberg Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5099

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MICHAEL C. ROTHBERG POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 South Main Street in Sharon, Massachusetts, shall be known and designated as the "Michael C. Rothberg Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Michael C. Rothberg Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I now yield myself such time as I may consume.

On behalf of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I rise in support of H.R. 5099. This measure designates the United States postal building located at 15 South Main Street in Sharon, Massachusetts, as the Michael C. Rothberg Post Office Building.

Michael Rothberg was a victim of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City, New York. He worked for Cantor Fitzgerald as a director of program trading. Described by those who knew him as analytical and independent, he had a knack for the high technology used in bond trading, yet he was still able to clearly explain complicated concepts to his clients. Michael liked to be the leader of a team. He enjoyed the autonomy and the freedom to make one's own decisions. He even encouraged his subordinates—"his colleagues," as he called them—to have similar aspirations.

Michael Rothberg was a member of the Sharon High School class of 1980 and a graduate of McGill University. He was a very active supporter of the Dana-Farber Institute's Jimmy Fund, the Multiple Sclerosis Foundation, and Mutual Funds Against Cancer.

He is survived by his parents, Iris and Jay Rothberg, as well as his sister, Rhonda.

□ 1615

The Michael C. Rothberg Memorial Scholarship fund was set up for students from Sharon High School. The Michael C. Rothberg Memorial Race is also held every year in Michael's honor.

H.R. 5099 was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) on April 21, 2010. The measure was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which ordered it reported by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010.

The measure has the support of the entire New York House delegation. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for introducing this measure. I also would like to thank Chairman Towns and Ranking Member Issa for their support for the bill. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5099 designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 South Main Street in Sharon, Massachusetts, as the Michael C. Rothberg Post Office.

A native of Sharon, Massachusetts, Michael graduated from Sharon High School and went on to receive his bach-

elor's and master's degrees from McGill University.

His family and friends described him as kind, generous and selfless. It was Michael who encouraged and financed his sister, Rhonda, to start her own business. Michael was known to work hard, excelling in his position on Wall Street, rising to the 104th floor of the World Trade Center, where he worked for Cantor Fitzgerald. He made friends with many of the clients and associates he worked with, helping them both in and out of the office.

His mother Iris tells of a time a friend found out she had cancer, and Michael immediately went to his staff and raised money for the Jimmy Fund. She also tells of a time a client needed surgery, and Michael sent a car for her and waited during the procedure to take her home.

On September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked by radical Islamic jihadists, those against what America considers good and just. Behind the devastating number of deaths were the individuals, each having family and friends they left behind. One of these victims was Michael C. Rothberg. He was 39 years old.

To honor Michael's dedication to his community, The Michael C. Rothberg September 11th Memorial Scholarship was organized by former classmates, friends, and family. The scholarship is awarded to students at Sharon High School who show qualities of academic integrity, ethical commitment, and service to the community.

Today we honor Michael, whose short life was dedicated selflessly to his friends and family. To celebrate and preserve his legacy, I ask all Members to join in supporting H.R. 5099.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the prompt action of the committee in processing this bill. Michael Rothberg was one of the talented young Americans who was one of the victims of the mass murder by bloodthirsty terrorists on September 11th. Mr. Rothberg was one of those killed by these vicious thugs in their attack on the World Trade Center.

Understandably, his family, who is proud of him and of the high regard he was held in the town in which he had lived, asked that I act to have the town's post office named for him. It was a request that was enthusiastically supported by the government of the town, not surprisingly, because it is a community that takes its civic responsibilities seriously and elects and appoints people to town offices who are thoughtful, compassionate, and effective.

Mr. Rothberg was born in Sharon and graduated from Sharon High School. He then went on to earn his Bachelors and Masters degrees in math and computer science from McGill University in Montreal. He went to work for Kanter Fitzgerald whose offices were on the 104th floor of the World Trade Center, and on September 11th, he was tragically killed in his office.

Michael Rothberg was both a very successful professional and a man of great generosity, and while he was working in New York, he re-

membered his Massachusetts roots in his generous support of important medically-related charities, for example the Dana Farber Cancer Institute's Jimmy Fund. He was also a strong supporter of the Multiple Sclerosis Foundation and Mutual Funds against Cancer.

His family has established the Michael C. Rothberg Memorial Scholarship, and his fellow Sharonites have generously contributed to it in his memory in a number of ways.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the chance to join Michael Rothberg's family and the town of Sharon in memorializing an able, generous man who is sorely missed, and we all take this occasion of course to reaffirm our resolve to do everything that we can to protect all of us against a repeat of this tragedy.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5099.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONGRATULATING PHIL MICKELSON ON WINNING 2010 MASTERS GOLF TOURNAMENT

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1256) congratulating Phil Mickelson on winning the 2010 Masters golf tournament.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1256

Whereas, on April 11, 2010, Phil Mickelson won the Masters golf tournament for the third time at the Augusta National Golf Course in Augusta, Georgia;

Whereas the Augusta National Golf Course was established in 1933;

Whereas the Masters was started by Clifford Roberts and Robert Tyre "Bobby" Jones, Jr., who designed the Augusta National Golf Course with course architect Alister MacKenzie;

Whereas the Augusta National Golf Course has hosted the Masters since 1934;

Whereas the Masters is one of the 4 major championships in professional golf;

Whereas past Masters champions include some of the greatest players in golf history, such as Walter Hagen, Ben Hogan, Arnold Palmer, Gary Player, Byron Nelson, Jack Nicklaus, Gene Sarazen, Sam Snead, Tom Watson, and Tiger Woods;

Whereas Phil Mickelson shot a final round 67 for a 72-hole total of 16 under par, 3 strokes better than any other competitor;

Whereas Phil Mickelson brings great pride and honor to his family and friends through the tremendous skill, patience, and determination he displayed in victory;

Whereas Phil Mickelson has won 4 major championships, including the Masters 3 times, and a total of 38 events on the PGA Tour; and

Whereas the Phil and Amy Mickelson Foundation, through involvement with Start Smart, the Mickelson ExxonMobil Teachers Academy, and other causes, have supported a variety of youth and family initiatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives congratulates Phil Mickelson on the outstanding accomplishment of winning the 2010 Masters golf tournament.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise to congratulate professional golfer Phil Mickelson on his stunning victory in the 2010 Masters Golf Tournament.

On April 11, 2010, in Augusta, Georgia, golfer Phil Mickelson sank his last birdie of the game to clinch his third Masters Golf Tournament victory. This was his fourth career championship victory. He finished with the score of 16 under par, the best score in a Masters Tournament since 2001. I would also like to recognize the courage and the tenacity of two extraordinary women who were at Mr. Mickelson's side during his great victory: Amy Mickelson, his wife; and Mary Mickelson, his mother. Both recently have been diagnosed with breast cancer. The Mickelson family has shown amazing bravery in the face of these difficult circumstances. We wish them the very best in the challenges that lie ahead, and let us keep them in our thoughts and prayers.

H. Res. 1256 was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROWN), on April 15, 2010, and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. The committee reported the measure by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. The measure enjoys the support of over 70 Members of the House. I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia for introducing this measure. I would also like to thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA for their support of the resolution. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Mickelson on his success in the tournament by supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1256, which congratulates Phil Mickelson on winning the 2010 Masters Golf Tournament in Augusta, Georgia. His strong performance in the tournament and his exemplary community involvement throughout his career is an example not only for millions of golf fans, but for all Americans.

Mickelson's victory was his third Masters title and his fourth major championship of his stellar career. Despite the loud buzz surrounding this year's tournament, Mickelson quietly and consistently played each hole very well. He did not shoot above par on a single hole in the final round and won the tournament by three strokes. ESPN wrote that "the signature moment came on the 13th, a hole Mickelson has dominated like no other at Augusta. With a 2-shot lead, he was stuck between two Georgia pines and had just over 200 yards to the hole. He never considered anything but a shot at the green."

Mickelson took the risky shot, and as he said, "it came off perfect." Mickelson ended the day by hitting a birdie on the 18th hole to increase his lead to 3. Even though Mickelson has 40 other tournament wins, this Masters victory may have meant the most to him because of all he has been through in the last year. Both his wife and mother were diagnosed with cancer in the past year.

The Masters was the first tournament that Amy, his wife, was able to attend in months since she was diagnosed with breast cancer almost a year ago. Amy had been unable to attend the tournament during the first few rounds and was so tired she did not think that she could attend on Sunday to watch the final round. However, she found the strength to go to the 18th hole and watch her husband win. All of the fans at the tournament and golf fans around the world cheered as Mickelson embraced his wife. It was a very touching moment. Afterwards Mickelson said, "In the last year, we've been through a lot, and it's been tough. And to be on the other end and feel this kind of jubilation is incredible." What a gentleman, what a role model is Phil Mickelson.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution that recognizes Phil Mickelson's performance and great character during this Masters Tournament and also Augusta National for hosting another outstanding tournament.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1256.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. SALAZAR. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

NATIONAL TEACHER DAY

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 403) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be established a National Teacher Day to honor and celebrate teachers in the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 403

Whereas the education of children in the United States is the foundation of the future success of the United States;

Whereas education is critical for the creation of an innovative workforce and for increasing the global competitiveness of the United States;

Whereas teachers help students cultivate the knowledge and principles necessary to be successful in life;

Whereas teachers are held to high expectations;

Whereas teachers help instill civic responsibility among students in the United States;

Whereas teachers deserve annual national recognition for their knowledge, selfless dedication to their profession, compassion, and sacrifice; and

Whereas the Tuesday of the first full week of May of each year is an appropriate day for the establishment of National Teacher Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Teacher Day; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 403, a resolution that supports the goals and ideals of National Teacher Day to honor and celebrate teachers in the United States of America.

Every day in schools across the country, teachers work tirelessly to educate our country's most precious resource, our children. Oftentimes they work long hours under difficult conditions and don't receive the recognition and appreciation they deserve. The least we can do is designate a day where the teachers of America know that they are appreciated and that they are in our thoughts.

□ 1630

Most of us can think back to that one special teacher who influenced us or changed our lives: the math teacher that took extra time out of their overloaded schedule to help us understand that one difficult algebra problem; the Spanish teacher who stayed late to help us with verb conjugations before the big test, or the history teacher who made the American Revolution come alive off the page of a textbook.

Teachers are the glue that holds our education system together. They ensure that our young people become successful adults by providing the knowledge and skills for them to thrive, even if some of our children don't realize it at the time. Teachers help our children find their way along the path to adulthood, teaching more than facts and figures, but life lessons as well.

I often remember and often talk about my favorite teacher, a woman, Ms. Beadie King, who taught in a one-room school that I attended as a young person. Ms. Beadie taught 8 grades plus what we called the little primer and the big primer, all at the same time. And oftentimes today, when I talk, I use pithy sayings and comments. Most of those I remember from Ms. Beadie, who would often use these little illustrations to try and teach us how to behave.

For example, she used to tell us that a wise old owl sat on an oak. The more he heard, the less he spoke. The more he spoke, the less he heard. Now I want you boys to be like that wise old bird. And of course, if we didn't comply, she had other methods and techniques that she would use to get her message across.

And to this very day—that's been a long, long time ago—I never forget poems that she taught us because by the time I graduated high school, she had become the English teacher and the literature teacher.

And she taught without thinking about her compensation. As a matter of fact, some days she would walk in the rain, 6 to 8 miles herself, to get to school. Other times, if the weather was just too inclement, her husband would drive her in his wagon. Now, of course, lots of people can't remember times like those, but that was sometime ago.

We still have many dedicated teachers all over America, teachers who give of themselves in such a way that others can experience and have the opportunities to grow and develop to become whatever it is that their talents, ambition, hard work combine to make

them. That is the role of teachers. That is the promise of America.

And so we salute teachers on this day. I believe that they are the salt of the Earth, the pillars of the universe, the individuals upon whose shoulders the rest of society stands.

And so I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 403, expressing the sense that the House of Representatives should establish a National Teachers Day to honor and celebrate teachers in the United States.

Every day thousands of men and women in this country wake up in the morning with a tremendous responsibility, the stressful and sometimes daunting task of educating our Nation's youth. We entrust these special people with our most precious gift, our children.

Education requires commitment and hard work from both students and teachers. Most of us can point to the one or two special educators, as Mr. DAVIS was just talking about his teacher, whose impact allowed us to get to where we are today.

Teachers have guided children throughout history instilling principles of good citizenship, hard work and the reward of doing one's personal best. Across all borders and around the world, teachers are a key factor in engaging the minds of their students and imparting knowledge for a lifetime.

Through their dedication and passion for service, teachers bridge the gap between the resources available and the vital need for a strong education. They provide the tools necessary for success, and their sacrifice deserves national recognition.

Madam Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Speaker, this resolution was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Florida, Representative RON KLEIN, on April 22, 2010, and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. The committee reported the measure by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. The measure enjoys the support of over 70 Members of the House, and so I thank the Member from Florida for introducing this measure. And I'd also like to thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA for their support. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting our Nation's teachers by voting in favor of this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, teachers around this country are overworked; they're

underpaid. They have the future of our Nation in their hands, and they deserve the recognition that this resolution so duly gives them. And I urge support of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, to close, we have noted lately strong conversation about perhaps some school districts having to lay off teachers, not having all of the resources that are needed or the resources that are necessary to keep them engaged and keep them employed.

I urge my colleagues, not only to support this resolution, but I urge this Congress, I urge State legislatures, I urge State officials and Federal officials and local officials all across the country to make absolutely certain that we find the resources necessary to make our education system the very best in the world and to live up to the idea that our teachers deserve all of the support we could possibly provide.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I just want to associate myself with the gentleman's remarks. He's absolutely right. We need to focus on teachers, not administrators and a lot of the auxiliary people who are in the educational system today. Teachers should be the primary focus.

In my State of Georgia, we're laying off teachers, and it's a crying shame. Teachers don't get the recognition that they deserve. They don't get the pay that they deserve. They're hamstrung by red tape and paperwork. They're struggling very hard to impart an education to the youth of our Nation. Many of these teachers have to come out of their own pocket to pay for supplies for kids in their own room, and that's a crying shame. It should not be that way.

This is just a simple token, but I hope a tremendous token, to honor the teachers that affect all of us and affect the Nation's future. And so I wanted to associate myself with Mr. DAVIS' words because he's very, very correct in what he said. These people need the much deserved recognition that this resolution gives them. And I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) very much for his comments, and I join with him.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 403, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AMERICAN CRAFT BEER WEEK

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1297) supporting the goals and ideals of American Craft Beer Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1297

Whereas American Craft Beer Week is annually celebrated in breweries, restaurants, and beer stores by craft brewers and home brewers nationwide;

Whereas in 2010, American Craft Beer Week is celebrated from May 17 to May 23;

Whereas craft brewers operate smaller breweries, each producing less than 2,000,000 barrels per year, and produce high-quality beers using traditional brewing techniques;

Whereas more than 1,500 craft breweries are in business across the United States;

Whereas in 2009, 110 new breweries opened, creating jobs and improving economies in communities across the United States;

Whereas in 2009, American craft breweries produced more than 9,000,000 barrels of beer, which was 500,000 more barrels than in 2008;

Whereas American craft brewers export more than 1,300,000 gallons of beer abroad and are creating new markets and new international opportunities each year;

Whereas American craft brewers employ nearly 100,000 full- and part-time workers and generate more than \$3,000,000,000 in wages and benefits;

Whereas American craft brewers support American agriculture by purchasing barley, malt, and hops grown, processed, and distributed in the United States;

Whereas American craft brewers increase awareness of the differences in the flavor, aroma, color, alcohol content, body, and other complex variables of beer, as well as historic brewing traditions dating back to colonial America;

Whereas American craft brewers champion the message of responsible enjoyment to their customers and work with their communities to prevent alcohol abuse and underage drinking;

Whereas American craft brewers are frequently involved in local communities through philanthropy, volunteerism, and sponsorship of community events;

Whereas craft brewing harnesses the innovative spirit of the United States, creating new and unique styles of beers that consistently win international quality and taste awards; and

Whereas increased Federal and State support of craft brewing is important to fostering growth of an American industry that creates jobs, greatly benefits the economy, and brings international accolades to American small businesses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of American Craft Beer Week, as founded by the Brewers Association;

(2) recognizes the significant contributions of craft brewers to the economy of the United States; and

(3) encourages beer-lovers of the United States to celebrate American Craft Beer Week through events at microbreweries,

brewpubs, and beer stores across the United States to appreciate the accomplishments of craft brewers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I'm pleased to present H. Res. 1297 for consideration. This measure supports the goals and ideas of American Craft Beer Week.

H. Res. 1297 was introduced by our colleague, the gentlewoman from Colorado, Representative BETSY MARKEY, on April 22, 2010. It was referred to the Committee on Government Reform, which ordered it reported favorably by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. The measure enjoys the support of over 60 Members of the House.

Madam Speaker, American craft brewers make up a small but fast growing part of the American beer industry, creating a wide variety of beers of many different flavors, colors, aromas, and alcohol strengths. Many commercial craft brewers began as hobbyists, learning about beer by brewing at home. The trade of craft brewing dates back to colonial America, and even George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were known to have produced their own beer.

There are now more than 1,500 craft breweries across the United States. They employ over 100,000 full- and part-time employees and generate over \$3 billion in wages and benefits annually. Their industry supports American agriculture by purchasing ingredients grown, processed, and distributed right here in the United States. They make up only a small percentage of the Nation's beer industry, about 6.9 percent of the sales share in dollars, but craft brewers are growing rapidly in sales and market share, with a 10.3 increase in sales last year, despite a recession. They are a shining example of independent American businesses reaching great levels of success by creating and selling unique, high-quality products.

This industry does much more than simply good business. Craft brewers are often fixtures in local communities, participating in community events and philanthropic works. They promote responsible alcohol consumption and raise awareness of the dangers of alcohol abuse.

And so, Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. MARKEY) for introducing this measure. And I also thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA for their support for the bill.

I urge my colleagues to join me in commending our country's craft brewers by supporting this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1645

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1297, recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of American Craft Beer Week. The small and independent American craft brewing industry is making an increasingly valuable and substantial contribution to the American economy. Currently, the industry provides an estimated 100,000 jobs, and craft breweries are located in every State of the Union.

Not only are craft brewers responsible for providing a variety of quality, local jobs, they are responsible for the increased enjoyment and pleasure of craft beers, while customers discover the intricacies of aroma, color, body, and other variables in the beverage that makes it pleasurable to drink. These craft breweries also support American agriculture through purchases of barley, malt, and hops grown, processed, and distributed in the United States.

In addition, craft brewers are in the forefront of educating people about responsible drinking and the prevention of alcohol abuse, as well as supporting programs created to prevent underage drinking. If Benjamin Franklin were with us today, perhaps he would revise his famous statement where he said, "Beer is living proof that God loved us and wants us to be happy." He might preface it with the words, "American craft."

I ask my colleagues to support this fine example of American entrepreneurship, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, it looks like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin all had something in common in addition to being the Founders of our country. They also liked their beer.

Ms. MARKEY of Colorado. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating American Craft Beer Week, May 17 through May 23, 2010. This is a week to celebrate the many accomplishments of craft brewers and home brewers across the nation.

After Prohibition destroyed local and regional breweries around the United States, it took approximately half a century before the American craft beer industry grew to offer so many distinct beer brands and styles. Until this resurgence, beer lovers had few options to choose from and even fewer options when looking for American-made beer.

Today, American Craft Brewers are brewing smaller batches of quality beers using traditional methods but innovative recipes. Craft

brewers in this country create ales, lagers, and porters rivaling the best from around the world. American craft beers have won many international taste and quality competitions. I even know of one small brewer in my district whose fastest growing export market is Belgium, a nation well known for its own beer.

Colorado's Front Range is home to six of the country's 50 largest brewers, a concentration of quality brewers that has led some to dub the area the Napa Valley of Beer. These small businesses have created brands well known nationwide and highly sought after by beer lovers across the globe.

In addition to creating quality beers, it is important to remember what craft brewers do for our communities. Craft brewers work with partners to promote the safe consumption of their products. Many are involved in philanthropic activities, helping to improve the communities around them. Further, many are pioneers in the use of alternative energy and other sustainable practices in their businesses, practices that are unique for a product otherwise manufactured in large industrial breweries.

In celebration of the many contributions made by these small businesses, American Craft Beer Week is a wonderful time to bring more focus to the craft brewing industry. Across the nation, celebrations of this week are taking place in breweries, brewpubs, alehouses, and homes.

To sum up the importance of America's craft brewers, I think it best to quote a few lines from the Brewers Association's Declaration of Beer Independence:

"I declare that these are historic times for beer, with today's beer lover having inalienable rights, among these life, liberty, and the pursuit of hops and malt fermented from the finest of U.S. small and independent craft brewers with more than 1400 of them brewing today . . ."

"I declare American craft brewers provide flavorful and diverse American-made beers in more than 100 distinct styles that have made the United States the envy of every beer-drinking nation for the quality and variety of beers brewed. I declare that beer made by American craft brewers helps to reduce dependence on imported products and therefore contributes to balanced trade, and . . ."

" . . . the makers of these beers produce libations of substance and soul that are sincere and authentic, and the enjoyment of them is about savoring the gastronomic qualities including flavor, aroma, body, and mouthfeel, while practicing responsible appreciation."

I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution celebrating May 17 through 23 as American Craft Beer Week and I encourage responsible beer lovers everywhere to enjoy one of the thousands of craft beers brewed across the United States.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, America has a long and rich tradition with beer. Many of America's Founding Fathers—including Sam Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and James Madison—who attempted to establish a "Secretary of Beer" as part of the new nation—were all avid small brewers. Thomas Jefferson built a brewery in his kitchen at Monticello and Benjamin Franklin famously wrote that "Beer is proof that God loves us and wants us to be happy."

I have the distinction of serving as a representative from the state of Oregon, which is

one of the most enlightened states when it comes to beer. Oregon craft beer represents 3.8 percent of the total volume of beer brewed in the U.S.

Oregon is the second largest producer of hops in the country and the birthplace of the Willamette hop, giving us the IPA and now, the Cascade IPA. The city I represent, Portland, has 33 breweries, more per capita than any city in the world. These breweries provide an economic boost of over \$2.3 billion to the region, promote local agriculture and provide opportunities for social interaction within the community.

Most importantly, the craft brew industry is an engine of job creation. America has over 1500 small brewers. The small brewers in my state employ more than 4,700 individuals while struggling with the higher costs for production, raw materials, and packaging than their larger and in many cases foreign owned competitors. They also operate in one of the most highly regulated business sectors. In spite of this, they are important economic generators in their local communities, avid promoters of our agricultural economy, and tireless in communicating the history and traditions of brewing and the message of responsible enjoyment of their craft made lagers and ales.

I would be remiss if I did not use this time to urge my colleagues to join the Congressional Small Brewers Caucus. The caucus meets regularly to not only celebrate the craft beer industry, but to educate our colleagues on the regulatory challenges these vital small businesses face every day.

I want to thank my colleagues for bringing this resolution to the floor and urge their support of the resolution and of the craft brewers in their district.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I urge support of this resolution and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1297.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING ROBERT KELLY SLATER ON SURFING ACHIEVEMENTS

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 792) honoring Robert Kelly Slater for his outstanding and unprecedented achievements in the world of surfing and for being an ambassador of the sport and excellent role model, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 792

Whereas Robert Kelly Slater was born on February 11, 1972, in Cocoa Beach, Florida;

Whereas Kelly Slater learned to surf in Cocoa Beach, Florida, with his brothers, Sean and Stephen;

Whereas Kelly Slater was a perennial amateur champion in the 1980s, winning 6 Eastern Surfing Association titles and 4 national titles;

Whereas, in 1992, at the age of 20, Kelly Slater was the youngest surfer to win the Association of Surfing Professionals World Championship;

Whereas, between 1992 and 2008, Kelly Slater was a 6-time winner of the Billabong Pipeline Masters, a competition held annually for the 45 top-ranked surfers by the Association of Surfing Professionals at the Banzai Pipeline in Oahu, Hawaii;

Whereas, between 1994 and 1998, Kelly Slater won 5 consecutive Association of Surfing Professionals titles;

Whereas, in 1995 and 1998, Kelly Slater won the Triple Crown of Surfing, the Reef Hawaiian Pro at Haleiwa Ali'i Beach Park, the O'Neill World Cup of Surfing at Sunset Beach, and the Billabong Pipeline Masters at the Banzai Pipeline;

Whereas Kelly Slater was inducted into the Surfers Hall of Fame in 2002;

Whereas, in 2002, Kelly Slater won the Quicksilver in Memory of Eddie Aikau at Waimea Bay in Oahu, Hawaii, a competition that occurs only when waves reach a minimum height of 20 feet;

Whereas Kelly Slater was the 1st surfer ever to be awarded 2 perfect scores in the final heat of the Billabong Tahiti Pro Contest under the Association of Surfing Professionals 2-wave scoring system;

Whereas Kelly Slater won an Association of Surfing Professionals World Title in 2005, 7 years after his previous win in 1998;

Whereas, in 2007, Kelly Slater started the Kelly Slater Foundation to raise awareness and financial support for socially and environmentally conscious charities;

Whereas, in 2008, at the age of 36, Kelly Slater was the oldest surfer to win an Association of Surfing Professionals World Championship;

Whereas, in 2010, Kelly Slater won the Rip Curl Pro Bell Championship, making him a 4-time winner of this 49-year-old international surfing championship held in Australia;

Whereas Kelly Slater has 39 World Championship Tour victories;

Whereas Kelly Slater holds 9 Association of Surfing Professionals World Championships, a record number; and

Whereas Kelly Slater is surfing's all-time leader in career event wins: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes and honors Robert Kelly Slater for winning the 2010 Rip Curl Pro Bell Championship and for his other outstanding achievements in the world of surfing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to present H. Res. 792 for consideration. This resolution honors Robert Kelly Slater for his outstanding achievements in the world of surfing.

H. Res. 792 was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Florida, Representative BILL POSEY, on October 1, 2009. It was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which ordered it to be reported favorably by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. This measure enjoys the support of 60 cosponsors.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Slater has accomplished a great deal in the world of amateur and professional surfing. As a teenager, he won six Eastern Surfing Association titles and four national titles. At the age of 20, he was the youngest surfer to win the Association of Surfing Professionals World Championship. He has won that title nine times in his career, another record. This year, he won the Rip Curl Pro Bell Championship for the fourth time, earning him yet another international title.

He is, in fact, the all-time leader in career event wins, but his accomplishments are not limited to tackling big waves. In 2007, he founded the Kelly Slater Foundation, an organization dedicated to raise awareness and financial support for a number of environmental and other charities.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Slater has achieved much in the world of professional surfing. Today we have the opportunity to congratulate him for his successes and to commend him for his charitable works. I thank the gentleman from Florida for introducing this measure, and I also thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA for their support for the bill.

I urge my colleagues to support its passage and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 792, honoring Robert Kelly Slater for his outstanding and unprecedented achievements in the world of surfing.

A native of Cocoa Beach, Florida, Kelly Slater has been a dominant surfer since first learning how to surf during his childhood. As an amateur surfer, he quickly entered the spotlight, winning six Eastern Surfing Association and four national titles.

In the 1990s, he was already a household name. In 1992, he won his first Association of Surfing Professionals World Championship when he was only 20 years of age, making him the youngest person ever to win the title. From 1994 to 1998, Slater continued to rack up world titles. He won the world championship title five times in a row, for a combined nine championships. He has won more championships than any other surfer. In 2002, he became a member of the Surfers Hall of Fame.

In addition to his success in surfing competitions, Slater has appeared in commercials and television shows, as well as having a wide variety of surfing sponsorships. Throughout his entire career, Kelly Slater has continued to make surfing more popular as more people across the globe become aware of his expertise in the sport. He also created the Kelly Slater Foundation to raise money for major charities, such as the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and the World Skin Cancer Foundation.

Madam Speaker, Kelly Slater has continued to excite surfers across the entire country and the world. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution to honor Kelly Slater's work.

Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from Florida (Mr. POSEY), the sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. POSEY. I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise also to honor the surfing achievements of Kelly Slater. He is the dominant world champion of surfing. Last month, he became the Rip Curl Pro Bell Champion for the fourth time, adding to the 42 international championships he has won. He is unmatched, unparalleled in the world of surfing. Obviously, he is an inspiration to many.

Robert Kelly Slater grew up in Cocoa Beach, Florida, born there on February 11, 1972. He learned to surf on Cocoa Beach with his brothers Sean and Stephen. He routinely won amateur championships in the eighties, and six Eastern Surfing Association championships and four national titles.

In 1992, at the age of 20, Kelly Slater was the youngest surfer ever to win the Association of Surfing Professionals World Championship. He is a six-time winner of the Billabong Pipeline Masters. That's 1992 to 2008. The Billabong Pipeline Masters is a competition held annually at the Bonzai Pipeline in Oahu, Hawaii. Forty-five of the top-ranked surfers ranked by the Association of Surfing Professionals compete. Again, Kelly Slater's achievements there are unprecedented.

He won five consecutive Association of Surfing Professionals titles between 1994 and 1998. In 1995 and 1998, Kelly Slater won the surfing triple crown: the Reef Hawaiian Pro at Haleiwa Ali'i Beach Park, the O'Neill World Cup of Surfing at Sunset Beach, and the Billabong Pipeline Masters at the Bonzai Pipeline. In 2002, he won the Quicksilver, in memory of Eddie Aikau, at Waimea Bay in Oahu, Hawaii. Competition occurs there only when the surfing conditions have waves that are at least 20 feet high. He was the first surfer ever to be awarded two perfect scores under the Association of Surfing Professionals two-wave scoring system, awarded in the final heat of the Billabong Tahiti Pro Contest.

In 2005, Kelly Slater won an Association of Surfing Professionals World Title 7 years after his previous win in 1998. In 2008, he was the oldest surfer,

at age 36, to win the Association of Surfing Professionals World Championship title. Kelly Slater has 39 Championship Tour victories. He holds the most Association of Surfing Professionals World Championships ever, a total of nine. He is surfing's all-time leader in career event wins and was inducted into the Surfing Hall of Fame in 2002.

As was mentioned, he has established the Kelly Slater Foundation. He did that in 2007. Its purpose is to raise money and awareness for existing social causes, as were previously mentioned, and also environmentally conscious charities.

Just a few words about Florida surfing. Florida has 1,350 miles of coastline suitable for surfing. Forty percent of east coast surfing occurs in Florida. There are over a dozen popular surfing areas in Florida's 15th Congressional District. Ron Jon Surf Shop was opened in Cocoa Beach by Ron DiMenna in 1963. Now there are three such stores in Florida, South Carolina, and Canada. The Cocoa Beach location is the largest surfing store in the world.

Kelly Slater is Florida's first surfing champion and, obviously, one of the greatest surfers of all time.

For those who may not be familiar with surfing as an industry, it is an important part of our economy. According to SIMA, that's the Surf Industry Manufacturers Association, even during recession and economic challenges, the surf industry remains resilient. It had \$7.22 billion in sales in 2008 and considerable growth over the past several years. In 2009, Ron Jon Surf Shop in Cocoa Beach was named one of the 25 Best Independent Retailers by Business Week. Ron Jon employs 500 people and has over \$50 million in annual revenues.

In conclusion, I state again that Kelly Slater's achievements are unprecedented. In passing this resolution, we are acknowledging his many wonderful achievements.

I want to again thank MAZIE HIRONO of Hawaii and over 60 other cosponsors that we have for participating in this resolution, and I urge my colleagues, each and every one, to support its passage.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representative POSEY for bringing surfing and for bringing Mr. Slater to our attention. Both are just unbelievable.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, it's been a pleasure sharing the floor with the gentleman from Georgia this afternoon, Representative BROUN. I want to thank him for his comments and urge passage of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr.

DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 792, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Resolution recognizing and honoring Robert Kelly Slater for winning the 2010 Rip Curl Pro Bell Championship and for his other outstanding achievements in the world of surfing."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HEINRICH) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2288, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 4614, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 1327, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

ENDANGERED FISH RECOVERY PROGRAMS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2288, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2288, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 264, nays 122, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 273]

YEAS—264

Ackerman	Arcuri	Baldwin
Adler (NJ)	Baca	Barrow
Altmire	Bachus	Bean
Andrews	Baird	Berkley

Berman	Heinrich	Oberstar
Berry	Heller	Obey
Bishop (GA)	Hereth Sandlin	Oliver
Bishop (NY)	Higgins	Ortiz
Bishop (UT)	Hill	Pallone
Blumenauer	Himes	Pascarella
Boccieri	Hinojosa	Pastor (AZ)
Boren	Hirono	Payne
Boswell	Hodes	Perlmutter
Boucher	Holt	Perriello
Boyd	Honda	Peters
Braley (IA)	Hoyer	Peterson
Brown, Corrine	Inslee	Pingree (ME)
Buchanan	Israel	Polis (CO)
Butterfield	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Capito	Johnson (GA)	Posey
Capps	Johnson (IL)	Price (NC)
Capuano	Johnson, E. B.	Quigley
Cardoza	Jones	Rangel
Carnahan	Kagen	Reichert
Carney	Kanjorski	Reyes
Carson (IN)	Kaptur	Richardson
Castle	Kennedy	Rodriguez
Castor (FL)	Kildee	Rogers (MI)
Chaffetz	Kilpatrick (MI)	Ros-Lehtinen
Chandler	Kilroy	Ross
Childers	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Chu	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Ruppersberger
Clarke	Kissell	Ryan (OH)
Clay	Klein (FL)	Salazar
Cleaver	Kosmas	Sánchez, Linda T.
Clyburn	Kratovil	Sanchez, Loretta
Coffman (CO)	Kucinich	Sarbanes
Cohen	Lance	Schakowsky
Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Schauer
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Schrader
Costello	Latham	Schwartz
Courtney	LaTourette	Scott (GA)
Crowley	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Cuellar	Lee (NY)	Serrano
Cummings	Levin	Shea-Porter
Dahlkemper	Lewis (GA)	Sherman
Davis (CA)	Lipinski	Shuler
Davis (IL)	LoBiondo	Simpson
Davis (TN)	Loebback	Skelton
DeFazio	Lofgren, Zoe	Lowey
DeGette	Lowe	Smith (NE)
Delahunt	Lujan	Smith (NJ)
DeLauro	Lummis	Smith (TX)
Dent	Lynch	Smith (WA)
Deutch	Maffei	Snyder
Diaz-Balart, L.	Maloney	Space
Dingell	Markey (CO)	Speier
Doggett	Markey (MA)	Spratt
Donnelly (IN)	Marshall	Stark
Doyle	Matheson	Stupak
Driebehaus	Matsui	Sutton
Edwards (MD)	McCarthy (NY)	Tanner
Edwards (TX)	McCollum	Taylor
Ehlers	McCotter	Teague
Ellison	McDermott	Terry
Ellsworth	McGovern	Thompson (MS)
Engel	McIntyre	Tiberi
Eshoo	McMahon	Tierney
Etheridge	McMorris	Titus
Farr	Rodgers	Tonko
Fattah	McNerney	Tsongas
Filner	Meek (FL)	Turner
Fortenberry	Meeks (NY)	Velázquez
Foster	Michaud	Visclosky
Frank (MA)	Miller (NC)	Walden
Frelinghuysen	Miller, George	Walz
Fudge	Minnick	Wasserman
Garamendi	Mitchell	Schultz
Giffords	Mollohan	Waters
Gonzalez	Moore (KS)	Watson
Gordon (TN)	Moore (WI)	Watt
Green, Al	Moran (VA)	Waxman
Hall (NY)	Murphy (CT)	Weiner
Halvorson	Murphy, Patrick	Welch
Hare	Nadler (NY)	Wilson (OH)
Harman	Napolitano	Wu
Hastings (FL)	Neal (MA)	Yarmuth
Hastings (WA)	Nye	

NAYS—122

Aderholt	Boustany	Campbell
Akin	Brady (TX)	Cantor
Alexander	Bright	Cao
Austria	Brown (GA)	Carter
Bartlett	Brown (SC)	Cassidy
Barton (TX)	Brown-Waite	Coble
Biggert	Ginny	Cole
Bilirakis	Burgess	Conaway
Blackburn	Burton (IN)	Crenshaw
Boehner	Buyer	Davis (KY)
Bonner	Calvert	Dreier
Bono Mack	Camp	Duncan

Emerson	Lewis (CA)	Rehberg
Falin	Linder	Roe (TN)
Fleming	Lucas	Rogers (AL)
Forbes	Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)
Fox	Lungren, Daniel E.	Rohrabacher
Franks (AZ)	Mack	Rooney
Gallely	Marchant	Roskam
Garrett (NJ)	McCarthy (CA)	Royce
Gingrey (GA)	McClintock	Ryan (WI)
Gohmert	McHenry	Scalise
Goodlatte	McKeon	Schmidt
Granger	Mica	Schock
Graves	Miller (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Griffith	Miller (MI)	Sessions
Guthrie	Miller, Gary	Shadegg
Hall (TX)	Moran (KS)	Shimkus
Harper	Murphy (NY)	Stearns
Hensarling	Murphy, Tim	Sullivan
Herger	Myrick	Thompson (PA)
Hunter	Neugebauer	Thornberry
Issa	Nunes	Tiahrt
Jenkins	Olson	Upton
Johnson, Sam	Owens	Westmoreland
Jordan (OH)	Paulsen	Whitfield
King (IA)	Pence	Wilson (SC)
King (NY)	Petri	Wittman
Kingston	Pitts	Wolf
Kline (MN)	Poe (TX)	Young (FL)
Lamborn	Radanovich	
Latta		

NOT VOTING—44

Bachmann	Green, Gene	Price (GA)
Barrett (SC)	Grijalva	Putnam
Becerra	Gutierrez	Rahall
Bilbray	Hinchey	Rothman (NJ)
Blunt	Hoekstra	Rush
Boozman	Holden	Sestak
Brady (PA)	Inglis	Shuster
Costa	Jackson Lee	Sires
Culberson	(TX)	Souder
Davis (AL)	Kirk	Thompson (CA)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Manzullo	Towns
Dicks	McCauley	Van Hollen
Flake	Melancon	Wamp
Gerlach	Paul	Woolsey
Grayson	Platts	Young (AK)

□ 1902

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. BISHOP of Utah and SKELTON changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KATIE SEPICH ENHANCED DNA COLLECTION ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4614, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4614, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 357, nays 32, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 274]

YEAS—357

Ackerman	Andrews	Baird
Aderholt	Arcuri	Baldwin
Adler (NJ)	Austria	Barrow
Alexander	Baca	Bartlett
Altmire	Bachus	Bean

Berkley	Frelinghuysen	McHenry	Skelton	Teague	Wasserman	Baldwin	Engel	Lipinski
Berman	Fudge	McIntyre	Slaughter	Terry	Schultz	Barrow	Eshoo	LoBiondo
Berry	Gallegly	McKeon	Smith (NE)	Thompson (MS)	Waters	Bartlett	Etheridge	Loeb sack
Biggert	Garamendi	McMahon	Smith (NJ)	Thompson (PA)	Watson	Barton (TX)	Fallin	Lofgren, Zoe
Bilirakis	Giffords	McMorris	Smith (TX)	Tiahrt	Watt	Bean	Farr	Lowe y
Bishop (GA)	Gingrey (GA)	Rodgers	Smith (WA)	Tiberi	Waxman	Berkley	Fattah	Lucas
Bishop (NY)	Gonzalez	McNerney	Snyder	Tierney	Weiner	Berman	Filner	Luetkemeyer
Bishop (UT)	Goodlatte	Meek (FL)	Space	Titus	Welch	Berry	Fleming	Lujan
Blumenauer	Granger	Meeks (NY)	Speler	Tonko	Whitfield	Biggert	Forbes	Lummis
Bocieri	Graves	Melancon	Spratt	Tsongas	Wilson (OH)	Bishop (GA)	Fortenberry	Lungren, Daniel
Boehner	Green, Al	Mica	Stark	Turner	Wittman	Bishop (NY)	Foster	E.
Bonner	Green, Gene	Michaud	Stearns	Upton	Bishop (UT)	Fox x	Lynch	
Bono Mack	Griffith	Miller (MI)	Stupak	Van Hollen	Blackburn	Frank (MA)	Mack	
Boren	Guthrie	Miller (NC)	Sullivan	Velázquez	Blumenauer	Franks (AZ)	Maffei	
Boswell	Gutierrez	Miller, Gary	Sutton	Visclosky	Bocieri	Frelinghuysen	Maloney	
Boustany	Hall (NY)	Miller, George	Tanner	Walden	Boehner	Fudge	Marchant	
Boyd	Hall (TX)	Minnick	Taylor	Walz	Bonner	Gallegly	Markey (CO)	
Braley (IA)	Halvorson	Mitchell			Bono Mack	Garamendi	Markey (MA)	
Bright	Hare	Mollohan			Boren	Garrett (NJ)	Marshall	
Brown (SC)	Harman	Moore (KS)	Akin	Garrett (NJ)	Boswell	Giffords	Matheson	
Brown, Corrine	Hastings (FL)	Moore (WI)	Barton (TX)	Gohmert	Boucher	Gingrey (GA)	Matsui	
Brown-Waite, Ginny	Hastings (WA)	Moran (KS)	Blackburn	Harper	Boustany	Gohmert	McCarthy (CA)	
Buchanan	Heinrich	Moran (VA)	Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Boyd	Gonzalez	McCarthy (NY)	
Burgess	Heller	Murphy (CT)	Broun (GA)	Hoekstra	Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	McClintock	
Burton (IN)	Herger	Murphy (NY)	Campbell	Johnson, Sam	Braley (IA)	Gordon (TN)	McCollum	
Butterfield	Herseth Sandlin	Murphy, Patrick	Coffman (CO)	Jordan (OH)	Bright	Granger	McCotter	
Buyer	Higgins	Murphy, Tim	Conaway	Kingston	Broun (GA)	Graves	McDermott	
Calvert	Hill	Myrick	Duncan	Lamborn	Brown (SC)	Green, Al	McGovern	
Camp	Himes	Nadler (NY)	Fox x	Lummis	Brown, Corrine	Green, Gene	McHenry	
Cantor	Hinojosa	Napolitano	Franks (AZ)	Mack	Brown-Waite, Ginny	Griffith	McIntyre	
Cao	Hirono	Neal (MA)			Buchanan	Guthrie	McKeon	
Capito	Hodes	Nunes			Burgess	Gutierrez	McMahon	
Capps	Holt	Nye	Bachmann	Gerlach	Burton (IN)	Hall (NY)	McMorris	
Capuano	Honda	Oberstar	Barrett (SC)	Gordon (TN)	Butterfield	Hall (TX)	Rodgers	
Cardoza	Hoyer	Obey	Becerra	Grayson	Buyer	Halvorson	McNerney	
Carnahan	Hunter	Olson	Bilbray	Grijalva	Calvert	Hare	Meek (FL)	
Carney	Inslee	Oliver	Blunt	Hinchey	Camp	Harman	Meeks (NY)	
Carson (IN)	Israel	Ortiz	Boozman	Holden	Campbell	Harper	Melancon	
Carter	Issa	Owens	Boucher	Inglis	Cantor	Hastings (FL)	Mica	
Cassidy	Jackson (IL)	Pallone	Brady (PA)	Jackson Lee	Castor (FL)	Hastings (WA)	Michaud	
Castle	Jenkins	Pascarell	Costa	(TX)	Chaffetz	Heinrich	Miller (FL)	
Castor (FL)	Johnson (IL)	Pastor (AZ)	Culberson	Johnson (GA)	Chandler	Heller	Miller (MI)	
Chaffetz	Johnson, E. B.	Paulsen	Davis (AL)	Kirk	Childers	Hensarling	Miller (NC)	
Chandler	Jones	Payne	Diaz-Balart, M.	Manzullo	Chu	Herger	Miller, Gary	
Childers	Kagen	Perlmutter	Dicks	McCaul	Clarke	Herseth Sandlin	Miller, George	
Chu	Kanjorski	Perriello	Flake	Paul	Clay	Higgins	Minnick	
Clarke	Kaptur	Peters			Cleaver	Carney	Mitchell	
Clay	Kennedy	Peterson			Clyburn	Carson (IN)	Mollohan	
Cleaver	Kildee	Petri			Coble	Carter	Moore (KS)	
Clyburn	Kilpatrick (MI)	Pingree (ME)			Cohen	Cassidy	Moore (WI)	
Coble	Kilroy	Pitts			Castle	Castor (FL)	Moran (KS)	
Cohen	Kind	Polis (CO)			Chaffetz	Hoekstra	Moran (VA)	
Cole	King (IA)	Pomeroy			Chandler	Holt	Murphy (CT)	
Connolly (VA)	King (NY)	Posey			Childers	Honda	Murphy (NY)	
Conyers	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Price (NC)			Childers	Hoyer	Murphy, Patrick	
Cooper	Kissell	Quigley			Chu	Hunter	Murphy, Tim	
Costello	Klein (FL)	Radanovich			Clarke	Inslee	Myrick	
Courtney	Kline (MN)	Rangel			Clay	Israel	Nadler (NY)	
Crenshaw	Kosmas	Rehberg			Cleaver	Issa	Napolitano	
Crowley	Kratovil	Reichert			Clyburn	Jackson (IL)	Neal (MA)	
Cuellar	Kucinich	Reyes			Coble	Jenkins	Neugebauer	
Cummings	Lance	Richardson			Coffman (CO)	Johnson (GA)	Nunes	
Dahlkemper	Langevin	Rodriguez			Cohen	Johnson (IL)	Nye	
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Roe (TN)			Cole	Johnson, E. B.	Oberstar	
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Rogers (AL)			Conaway	Johnson, Sam	Obey	
Davis (KY)	Latham	Rogers (KY)			Connolly (VA)	Jones	Olson	
Davis (TN)	LaTourette	Rogers (MI)			Conyers	Jordan (OH)	Oliver	
DeFazio	Latta	Rohrabacher			Cooper	Kagen	Ortiz	
DeGette	Lee (CA)	Rooney			Costello	Kanjorski	Owens	
DeLauro	Lee (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen			Courtney	Kaptur	Pallone	
Delahunt	Levin	Roskam			Crenshaw	Kennedy	Pascarell	
DeLauro	Lewis (CA)	Ross			Crowley	Kildee	Pastor (AZ)	
Dent	Lewis (GA)	Roybal-Allard			Cuellar	Kilpatrick (MI)	Paulsen	
Deutch	Linder	Royce			Cummings	Kilroy	Payne	
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lipinski	Ruppersberger			Dahlkemper	Kind	Pence	
Dingell	LoBiondo	Ryan (OH)			Davis (CA)	King (IA)	Perlmutter	
Doggett	Loeb sack	Ryan (WI)			Davis (IL)	King (NY)	Perriello	
Donnelly (IN)	Lofgren, Zoe	Salazar			Davis (KY)	Kingston	Peters	
Doyle	Lowe y	Sánchez, Linda			Davis (TN)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Peterson	
Dreier	Lucas	T.			DeFazio	Kissell	Petri	
Driehaus	Luetkemeyer	Sanchez, Loretta			DeGette	Klein (FL)	Pingree (ME)	
Edwards (MD)	Luján	Sarbanes			Delahunt	Kline (MN)	Pitts	
Edwards (TX)	Lungren, Daniel	Scalise			DeLauro	Kosmas	Poe (TX)	
Ehlers	E.	Schakowsky			Dent	Kratovil	Polis (CO)	
Ellison	Lynch	Schauer			Deutch	Kucinich	Pomeroy	
Ellsworth	Maffei	Schiff			Diaz-Balart, L.	Lamborn	Posey	
Emerson	Maloney	Schmidt			Dingell	Lance	Price (NC)	
Engel	Markey (CO)	Schock			Doggett	Langevin	Quigley	
Eshoo	Markey (MA)	Schrader			Donnelly (IN)	Larsen (WA)	Radanovich	
Etheridge	Marshall	Schwartz			Doyle	Larson (CT)	Rangel	
Fallin	Matheson	Scott (GA)			Dreier	Latham	Rehberg	
Farr	Matsui	Scott (VA)			Driehaus	LaTourette	Reichert	
Fattah	McCarthy (CA)	Serrano			Duncan	Latta	Reyes	
Filner	McCarthy (NY)	Sessions			Edwards (MD)	Lee (CA)	Richardson	
Fleming	McClintock	Shea-Porter			Edwards (TX)	Lee (NY)	Rodriguez	
Forbes	McCollum	Sherman			Ehlers	Levin	Roe (TN)	
Fortenberry	McCotter	Shimkus			Ellison	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (AL)	
Foster	McDermott	Shuler			Ellsworth	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (KY)	
Frank (MA)	McGovern	Simpson			Emerson	Linder	Rogers (MI)	

NAYS—32

NOT VOTING—41

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes in which to record their vote.

□ 1910

Mr. CANTOR changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING FLOYD DOMINY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1327, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1327.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 390, nays 0, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 275]

YEAS—390

Ackerman	Alexander	Austria
Aderholt	Altmire	Baca
Adler (NJ)	Andrews	Bachus
Akin	Arcuri	Baird

Rohrabacher	Shea-Porter	Titus
Rooney	Sherman	Tonko
Ros-Lehtinen	Shimkus	Tsongas
Roskam	Shuler	Turner
Ross	Simpson	Upton
Roybal-Allard	Skelton	Van Hollen
Royce	Slaughter	Velázquez
Ruppersberger	Smith (NE)	Visclosky
Ryan (OH)	Smith (NJ)	Walden
Ryan (WI)	Smith (TX)	Walz
Salazar	Smith (WA)	Wasserman
Sánchez, Linda	Snyder	Schultz
T.	Space	Waters
Sanchez, Loretta	Speier	Watson
Sarbanes	Spratt	Watt
Scalise	Stearns	Waxman
Schakowsky	Stupak	Weiner
Schauer	Sullivan	Welch
Schiff	Sutton	Westmoreland
Schmidt	Tanner	Whitfield
Schock	Taylor	Wilson (OH)
Schrader	Teague	Wilson (SC)
Schwartz	Terry	Wittman
Scott (GA)	Thompson (MS)	Wolf
Scott (VA)	Thompson (PA)	Woolsey
Sensenbrenner	Thornberry	Wu
Serrano	Tiahrt	Yarmuth
Sessions	Tiberi	Young (FL)
Shadegg	Tierney	

NOT VOTING—40

Bachmann	Gerlach	Putnam
Barrett (SC)	Grayson	Rahall
Becerra	Grijalva	Rothman (NJ)
Bilbray	Hinchey	Rush
Bilirakis	Holden	Sestak
Blunt	Inglis	Shuster
Boozman	Jackson Lee	Sires
Brady (PA)	(TX)	Souder
Costa	Kirk	Stark
Culberson	Manzullo	Thompson (CA)
Davis (AL)	McCaul	Towns
Diaz-Balart, M.	Paul	Wamp
Dicks	Platts	Young (AK)
Flake	Price (GA)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes in which to record their vote.

□ 1917

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 5015

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 5015.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 1508

Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H.R. 1508, a bill originally introduced by Representative Wexler of Florida, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

JOSHUA'S HEART FOUNDATION

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize two outstanding constituents from my district in South Florida: Claudia McLean and her 9-year-old son Joshua Williams who founded Joshua's Heart Foundation 4 years ago.

Next month, Joshua and Claudia will be honored by the Sodexo Foundation at its annual dinner right here in Washington, DC.

The Joshua Heart Foundation's mission is to work toward ending global hunger as part of an overall community effort. Once a month, Joshua's organization distributes food, in addition to feeding the homeless every week. They deliver food to the sick, the elderly and the helpless. Currently, food is provided for over 100 homeless people and about 450 families on a monthly basis.

Claudia and Joshua, I would like to commend you for your service to our community and indeed our Nation. Thank you for your dedication and your commitment to improving the lives of South Floridians in need.

PROTECTING THE INNOVATION AND JOBS IN THE MEDICAL DEVICE INDUSTRY

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, the medical device industry is a Minnesotan and American success story. The innovation it fosters means longer lives, healthier patients, good-paying jobs, and economic growth.

Just this morning, I attended a town hall meeting in Minnesota with the new head of the FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Dr. Jeffrey Shuren. Dr. Shuren and his team were in town to hear from device manufacturers, doctors and patients. I applaud his willingness and his team's willingness to listen.

As the FDA looks to the future, it is critical that it strikes the right balance—protecting patients from harm while not hindering the availability of lifesaving innovations. An uncertain, unpredictable approval process for devices could absolutely reduce options for patients down the road. We need to keep the innovation here. We need to keep the jobs here. We need to keep the technology and the patient care here in the United States. That's why we need an effective process that protects patients while fostering the innovation and economic growth that this industry provides.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

USE MORE STICKS, FEWER CARROTS WITH AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, last week's state visit did absolutely nothing to ease serious concerns about the leadership of Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai. Our counterterrorism strategy is supposed to depend on having a stable, responsive, transparent, democratic government that enjoys the confidence of the Afghan people. Instead, Mr. Karzai's government has proven itself to be irresponsible and ineffective in a way that jeopardizes his country's future and the safety of American troops. Karzai has lashed out at the United States, even threatening at one point to join the Taliban. And our own Ambassador to Afghanistan has publicly questioned his reliability as a strategic partner.

While we have no choice but to have a dialogue with President Karzai, it is critical that our approach to this relationship involve at least as many sticks as carrots. We owe the American people some assurance that we are not letting the Afghan Government misuse our tax dollars with impunity.

Mr. Speaker, the Center for American Progress has a new report that discusses the crisis of governance in Afghanistan. The government, it says, "operates on a highly centralized patronage model in which power and resources are channeled through Karzai's personal and political allies. The system lacks the connection, the rules, and the checks and balances necessary to make leaders truly accountable to the domestic population."

One of the allies, Mr. Speaker, referenced in the report is Karzai's brother, a thuggish political boss who rules Kandahar with an iron fist. There is evidence that he operates his own militia and is actively involved in the drug trade. The report goes on to note that our Afghanistan strategy has overemphasized the military solution and neglected the critical task of helping build viable state organs, especially at the local level.

In Marja, for example, we left no government infrastructure behind after the military cleared out the Taliban. Our single-minded focus on using hard power to vanquish terrorists just isn't working. The Taliban remains a potent political force; and the more government fails to provide basic services, the more likely are the Afghan people to rush into the arms of the Taliban.

The answer, Mr. Speaker, is the smart security platform. I have been advocating this smart security platform for years. Instead of a military surge which represents more of the same old failed policy, what we clearly need is an aggressive civilian surge.

□ 1930

We need to divert resources away from troop deployment and toward programs that will empower the Afghan people and bolster the capacity and competence of their government, a government that works for their people and with the international community.

At his press conference with President Karzai, President Obama said that "Afghans are a proud people who have suffered and sacrificed greatly because of their determination to shape their own destiny." Mr. Speaker, that is undoubtedly true, and that's why they deserve better than government by cynicism, and American troops also deserve better than to shed blood for a corrupt and dysfunctional regime.

So, Mr. Speaker, it's time to bring our troops home and launch a smart security plan, and it's important that we do it today.

HONORING JUANITA WORSLEY WILLIAMS ON HER 98TH BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, there are not many Members of Congress that have the honor to wish a beautiful lady a happy 98th birthday, especially when the lady was present at his birth. Mrs. Juanita Worsley Williams, from my hometown of Farmville, lived next door, and she and her husband, Dr. Roderick Williams, were good friends of my parents. In fact, Juanita Williams assisted her husband in delivering me on February 10, 1943.

Juanita is the daughter of Lula Lee Blake Worsley and William H. Worsley. She was born in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, at Park View Hospital in 1912.

Mrs. Williams and her husband raised their children in Farmville and lived next door to my family for years. She was very good friends with my mother, and I often played with her children.

Juanita and Dr. Roderick Williams have three children: Nan Williams Gibson, Dr. Roderick Williams, Jr., and Lu Williams Leonard. She also has eight grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

When Juanita's husband died in 1964, she began working at the Sam D. Bundy Elementary School as a secretary. She loved her job, and everyone loved her in return.

Friendship and community service have always been important to Mrs. Williams. She was very active locally and statewide in the Daughters of the American Revolution and Girl Scouts. She also organized the CAR, Children of the American Revolution, in our hometown of Farmville. Because of her love for the youth of our community, Mrs. Williams, who was also a devoted member of the First Baptist Church, participated in Sunday school, vacation Bible school, and youth fellowship meetings.

Mrs. Williams just returned from a trip to the Panama Canal. While there, she visited with nephews and nieces and had a wonderful time. Juanita was very pleased that the canal will be widened and not replaced.

Juanita Williams has given her life to making her community of Farmville a better place to live, whether it be by organizing the Meals on Wheels program or helping with the Girl Scouts. She is a true American who believes and lives the traditional values of placing God, home, and country first in her life.

Juanita Williams always has two wonderful things to say to everyone: "I love you," and "God bless you." She always says that her secret for longevity is love, love for others and love for God.

I'm truly honored to know such a wonderful lady and have this opportunity to honor her on this special day. I want Mrs. Williams to know how much she meant to the Jones family and that we love her.

May God continue to bless Juanita Williams, her family, and our country. And may God continue to bless America.

HONORING THE CHATHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a resolution that was on the floor earlier which I introduced with my friend Congressman DAVID PRICE and which honors the historic and community significance of the Chatham County Courthouse in Pittsboro, North Carolina. I would like to thank Majority Leader HOYER, Judiciary Committee Chairman CONYERS, Subcommittee Chairman JOHNSON, and really the entire North Carolina delegation, each of whom helped bring this important resolution to the floor.

On March 25 of this year, a tragic fire struck and almost totally destroyed the Chatham County Courthouse, which has been a beacon of justice and the rule of law for over 100 years. Anyone who has ever driven through Pittsboro, around the traffic circle surrounding the courthouse, can attest to its beauty and how central its presence has been to the Pittsboro community, the county, and the State of North Carolina. The entire community rose to its defense as the fire blazed and even now is working to rebuild it. Thanks to the heroic actions of the firefighters, first responders, community leaders, and Chatham County citizens, I am confident that Pittsboro will again have a courthouse that the town and the county can be proud of.

I would like to particularly recognize some of the leaders who were instrumental in managing and alleviating this unexpected tragedy and really kept the building from being totally

destroyed: Thomas Bender, who is the Chatham County fire marshal; Daryl Griffin, Pittsboro fire chief, and all of the adjoining fire departments that came to help; David Collins, Pittsboro police chief; Richard H. Webster, sheriff of Chatham County; Randy Voller, mayor of the town of Pittsboro; Larry Chisolm, Chatham County district attorney; Allen Baddour, superior court judge, Chatham County District 15B; and the entire Chatham County board of commissioners who rallied, who stood the streets, who brought the community together.

I ask my colleagues, as this resolution comes to the floor, to join me in honoring these North Carolina leaders and those who love the community of Pittsboro and the Chatham County Courthouse, a cultural icon and a landmark that will not easily be forgotten. By supporting this resolution, it will be rebuilt by the people of Chatham County.

IS PRESIDENT CALDERON HYPOCRITICAL?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mexican President Felipe Calderon says he thinks Arizona's new illegal immigration enforcement law will open the door to "intolerance, hate, discrimination and abuse in law enforcement." Calderon's coming to the White House to talk to our President about it tomorrow. I wonder if they'll discuss whether or not Calderon supports his own country's immigration policy.

Mr. Speaker, writer Michelle Malkin recently published some really interesting research on Mexican immigration laws. The Mexican Government bars any foreigner from immigrating to Mexico if they upset "the equilibrium of the national demographic." I wonder if President Calderon thinks that's racial or ethnic profiling. Mexican law further bars immigration unless a person enhances Mexico's "economic or national interests." Immigrants are not welcome in Mexico if they're not "physically or mentally healthy" or if they show "contempt against Mexico's national sovereignty or security." Imagine that.

Immigrants to Mexico must have squeaky clean criminal histories. And to apply for Mexican citizenship, immigrants have to show a birth certificate, and they have to provide a bank statement that proves that they are economically independent. In other words, you can't go to Mexico and live off the Mexican Government. And they also have to prove they can pay for their own private health care.

What are the penalties for failure to comply with Mexican immigration laws? Illegal entry into the country is equivalent to a felony punishable by 2 years' imprisonment. Document fraud is subject to fine and imprisonment; so

is alien marriage fraud. Evading deportation is a serious crime in Mexico. Illegal reentry into Mexico after deportation is punishable by 10 years' imprisonment in a Mexican jail. Foreigners may be kicked out of the country without due process; that means without even being given a hearing. Mexico kicks out illegals without a deportation trial.

Law enforcement officials in Mexico at all levels, by national law, must cooperate to enforce Mexico's immigration laws, including illegal alien arrests and deportations. That means Mexican states must enforce federal law, interestingly enough, yet President Calderon is a hypocrite and indignant that the State of Arizona would enforce U.S. immigration law. The Mexican military is also required to assist in immigration enforcement operations. Imagine that. And native born Mexicans—this is interesting to me—are empowered to make citizens' arrests of illegals in that country and turn them over to the government.

In Mexico, get ready to show your papers. Mexico's national Catalog of Foreigners tracks all outside tourists and foreign nationals. A national population registry tracks and verifies the identity of every member of the population who must carry a citizens identity card, and visitors who do not possess the proper documents and identification are subject to arrest as illegals.

All of these provisions are enshrined in Mexico's General Law of the Population and were revealed for the world to see in 2006 in a research paper published by the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Security Policy. But there's been no public outrage from the open borders lobby for Mexican "comprehensive immigration reform." You see, pro-illegal alien free speech in Mexico is illegal. Under the Mexican constitution, political free speech by foreigners doesn't happen because it's banned. Noncitizens cannot "in any way participate in the political affairs of the country." They can't march in the streets in protest. Foreigners are barred in Mexico from participating in everything from education to even owning firearms. Foreigners in Mexico have severely limited private property and employment rights, if any.

Mexico has long been doing the job of illegal alien deportation, and it seems to me it's hypocritical of Mexico and President Calderon to criticize the United States or Arizona for enforcing our illegal immigration laws. They are far less severe than Mexico's illegal immigration laws. So when President Calderon comes here tomorrow to complain about America and America's illegal immigration policy, perhaps Calderon would prefer America adopt Mexico's immigration policies.

And that's just the way it is.

OIL SPILL IN THE GULF OF MEXICO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to speak about the unfolding catastrophe in the Gulf of Mexico. It's painfully clear that British Petroleum's oil spill could dwarf any environmental disaster in our Nation's history. This horrific tragedy has claimed 11 lives and contaminated gulf waters with millions of gallons of oil. It's still belching thousands of barrels of oil into the water every day, and now the oil has reached the shores of Louisiana. It's impacting the livelihoods of millions in the Gulf Coast States and threatens even more.

The first steps, of course, are to stop the leaks, contain the spill, and attend to the devastating aftermath on the people and their environment. The Obama administration deserves high marks for its swift response from day one to the BP disaster. It mobilized the government's resources to minimize the harm on the health, the economy, and the environment of the Gulf Coast.

Last week, the President sent to Congress legislation that would do three things: First, provide additional resources to mitigate the damage caused by the spill; second, provide assistance to the people and the businesses affected most by the crisis, and; third, to ensure that companies like BP that are responsible for oil spills are the ones that pay for the harm they cause, not the taxpayers.

□ 1945

In addition, Interior Secretary Salazar is conducting a top-to-bottom reform of the Minerals Management Service. He has proceeded splitting the MMS into two distinct agencies: one responsible for leasing and collecting royalties; and one responsible for inspections and safety. He has also ordered immediate inspections of all deepwater operations currently in the gulf, and he announced that no new permits for drilling new wells will go forward until a safety and environmental review is completed.

Finally, the Obama administration is closing loopholes that allowed some oil companies to bypass critical environmental reviews, and is examining all of the environmental procedures on oil and gas activities.

While these are important and necessary steps, I believe that more must be done, and that's why I strongly support President Obama's announcement that he will establish an independent commission to investigate the BP oil disaster. This commission, which he will create by Executive order, will mirror legislation that Mr. MARKEY and I introduced earlier this month, the BP Deepwater Horizon Inquiry Commission Act.

I believe this commission should have four goals. First, it should exam-

ine the causes of the current spill, as well as the adequacy of oil spill containment and cleanup measures. Second, it should determine whether and how such spills can be avoided in the future. Third, it should assess the implications of its findings for drilling in, or adjacent to sensitive or ecologically important areas, including in the Arctic. And four, it should make recommendations on how to strengthen laws, regulations, and reform agency oversight in order to keep this from happening again.

This commission will serve as an important long-term addition to the Obama administration's excellent short-term efforts to investigate and respond to the oil spill.

Mr. Speaker, I have lived in Santa Barbara, California, since 1964. I saw firsthand the devastating consequences of the blowout on platform A just a few miles off our coastline in 1969. That was 40 years ago. That spill dumped millions of gallons of oil into the Santa Barbara Channel. It killed untold amounts of wildlife and polluted our beaches for years. But it also galvanized a burgeoning environmental movement, and it spurred the first Earth Day. It was true then, as it is true today, our response to this disaster cannot be that we simply have to keep drilling in the gulf and other offshore areas because we have no alternative.

The truth is we do have options that can move us further and faster toward energy security. Today our economy stills relies on fossil fuels for energy, and every day we pay a price in volatile prices, source instability, and in unnecessary pollution. The best way to beat this addiction is by reducing overall demand, by promoting renewables, and developing alternatives.

And since America is not exactly awash in oil, reducing our dependence on it would be good not only for our environment, but for our economy and, perhaps most importantly, for our national security. That's exactly what Democrats have done. We have enacted legislation, the Energy Independence and Security Act, and we have passed the Recovery Act to provide an immediate jolt to the clean-energy economy.

The House has also passed comprehensive legislation that caps global warming pollution and invests in clean-energy solutions that create jobs here in America. Developing clean power and energy-efficient technologies, while combating global warming, these are the initiatives that will meet our goals.

As bad as things are—and may yet become—the disaster in the gulf will be even more tragic if we fail to learn from it. Some of our colleagues continue to claim we have to choose between endangering our precious coast and relying on oil imports from dangerous regimes. I believe it is time to reject that false choice. Let's pass comprehensive energy legislation so America can take control of our energy situation.

THE FAIR TAX AND TAX REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this year Americans worked almost 100 days, from January 1 to April 9, to pay taxes at the Federal, State, and local levels, which is more than one-fourth of their income. I believe that it is totally unacceptable to require already stressed families to give up such a high share of their income while bloated Federal bureaucracy continues to expand during a severe recession. To reduce this burden, Congress should now focus on reforming the current complicated tax structure which makes it so much more difficult for families and small business owners to experience economic recovery.

As I called for in my last speech on tax reform, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), needs to schedule hearings on tax reform simplicity as soon as possible. The Fair Tax proposal is one of those ideas that I believe the committee must consider. The Fair Tax is definitely a serious proposal that is backed by many Americans, including so many constituents of my congressional district, and it deserves our full consideration.

The Fair Tax would replace all Federal income and payroll-based taxes with a national retail sales tax and includes a rebate to ensure that no American below the poverty level pays Federal taxes. If enacted, the Fair Tax proposal would provide a dollar-for-dollar Federal revenue neutrality. According to the proposal's advocates, the Fair Tax would reform the current tax code. Today's tax code is unfair, costly, and confusing, and is so complex that many of us pay more in taxes per year than we should. It is estimated that the present system costs taxpayers \$265 billion for tax filing, tax record-keeping, tax reduction advice, et cetera, which is \$900 for every man, woman and child in America. This is taxation without comprehension.

The current income tax code inhibits economic growth, it inhibits capital formation, and it inhibits job creation. Fair Tax supporters believe tax reform can correct these problems by greatly reducing the high cost of compliance in the present system while lifting the income tax burden on production. I believe that a fair and balanced look at the Fair Tax should begin the conversation on tax reform, and I encourage my colleagues who are serious about having this discussion to join me in contacting the chairman.

Congress needs to remember the sacrifices that are made by each American family by making a real effort at tax reform this year.

As the American economy continues to stagnate with a record 10 percent unemployment rate, Congress needs to respond by taking a close look at tax reform, and yes, the Fair Tax also.

SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TEACHER DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KLEIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 403, legislation I introduced calling for the establishment of a National Teacher Day. I believe it is important that we recognize the hard work of our Nation's teachers who prepare our students for a stronger America. The education of our children is critical to the future success of our country and our global competitiveness. And despite limited compensation and increasingly high expectations, our teachers rise to the challenge each and every day.

As the son of an elementary school teacher—my mom taught second grade, I was proud to introduce this resolution. My mother, and so many other teachers across the country, spend their lives working to inspire children and open their minds to new ideas so they can grow up to be successful in whatever path they choose.

I am sure that each and every one of my colleagues in Congress can identify at least one teacher from their past who made a difference in their lives. I know that I wouldn't be where I am today without the motivation and encouragement of teachers who challenged me to pursue my dreams of public service. This legislation also comes at an extremely critical time for our Nation's teachers. In this tough economy, State budgets are suffering, and it is important more than ever that we find solutions to budget challenges that threaten to cut academic programs and lay off good teachers to the detriment of our children and the future workforce of our country.

Rather than slash school budgets, increase classroom sizes, and stretch our teachers even thinner than we already have, we must work to keep good teachers in the classroom and incentivize more people to enter the teacher workforce. We cannot improve our education system in the United States if we don't invest in quality teaching as it is. That is why I have consistently voted to prevent massive statewide layoffs of our education professionals.

I would also like to thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM) for joining me in introducing this important piece of legislation, and thank the overwhelming number of Members who have joined me in support of the establishment of a National Teacher Day.

Mr. Speaker, when you get a chance, thank teachers for the great work that they do.

STOP IRAN'S NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, one of the biggest threats to peace in the Middle East and possibly the whole world is for the United States and our friends and allies around the world to stop Iran's nuclear development program. We have been working for months and months to come up with a very strong Iran sanctions bill. The bill has finally passed the House and Senate, and because of the differences, we are in a conference committee. We have a very strong bill, one that will put extreme pressure on Iran and possibly avert a war in the Middle East. But now we are hearing that the bill is going to be watered down. It is going to be made weaker. If it is made weaker, that means the pressure will not be put on Iran that should be, and they will continue with their nuclear development program and we could be in a war in the Middle East that will far exceed what we have seen in Iraq and Afghanistan.

I want to read to you from a report that was issued just last week. "Iran has set up new equipment that will allow it to boost its efficiency at enriching uranium at higher levels. Iran's clandestine enrichment activities were discovered 8 years ago and have expanded since to encompass thousands of centrifuges churning out material enriched to 3.5 percent. But despite three sets of Security Council sanctions meant to enforce demands of a freeze, Tehran moved to a new level in February, when it set up a small program to produce material enriched to near 20 percent." And 20 percent can be used for a nuclear weapon.

The story continued, "But the move has increased concerns because it brings the Islamic Republic closer to the ability to produce warhead material. Uranium at 3.5 percent can be used to fuel reactors, which is Iran's avowed purpose for enrichment. If enriched to around 95 percent, however, it can be used in building a nuclear bomb. And at 20 percent, uranium can be turned into weapons-grade material much more quickly than from lower levels.

"The 20-percent uranium is being produced by 'a cascade'—164 centrifuges hooked up in series. The diplomats said that Iranian technicians had in recent weeks assembled another 164-centrifuge cascade, and the throw of a switch appeared ready to activate it to support the machines already turning out small amounts of near 20-percent uranium."

We don't know how long it is going to be before Iran has nuclear weapons, but we know it is not going to be too long. And every day we wait to put pressure on Iran is a day they are closer to developing nuclear technology that could start a war over there, obliterate our friends in Israel, and cause a major war that we will have to be involved with.

We get about 40 percent of our energy from the Middle East. And if a war

breaks out over there and in the Gulf States, the Persian Gulf could be blocked, and we would lose so much energy we wouldn't even be able to run the lights in this place.

It is extremely important that we have a very strong Iran sanctions bill. I am on the conference committee, and I would say to my colleagues who are conferees, let's make it tough, as tough as possible, because the one thing we want to do is avert a major war with Iran in the Middle East. And I can tell you, I know Bibi Netanyahu, the prime minister of Israel, is not going to stand by and watch a weapon that could obliterate, destroy Israel, be produced right next door there in Iran. So it is important that the United States take the lead by coming up with a very strong bill that will put sanctions on Iran that they will realize will stop them economically if they don't stop their nuclear development program.

This is probably going to be one of the last chances we will have to stop a nuclear program in Iran that will develop a nuclear weapon and possibly cause a major war and proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the Middle East. This is a very important time not only for them, in the Middle East, Israel and our allies, but it is a big, important time for the United States and all of our allies in Europe. We can't let a terrorist state like Iran get a nuclear weapon, and that is why we need to pass a very strong Iran sanctions bill, and we need to do it right away.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WELCOMING LOCAL LEADERS FROM DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS, TO THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to recognize Denton County, Texas and members of the Denton County leadership delegation who are visiting here in Washington, D.C. this week. These local officials and business leaders understand that what goes on here in Washington affects their local communities. So this trip, this trip they make every 2 years, is a very important one.

Over the next several days, these individuals will meet with members of the leadership here in Congress, Senators and Representatives from Texas and across the country and, in addition, will find time to visit the soldiers at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

I'm pleased to welcome members of some of the chambers of commerce and business associations of Denton County, along with several Denton County local officials to the Nation's Capital.

I also want to thank them for helping to make Denton County a place of entrepreneurship and economic opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I will submit the names of the Denton County delegation for the RECORD.

Sandra Kathleen Beahm
Kent Collins
Patrick L. Davis
Andrew Thomas Eads
Ginger Ann Eads
Al Filidoro
Chuck Fremeux
Kelly Leigh Heslep
Cynthia Rae Howard
Claude E. King
Michael Leavitt
Dee Leggett
Tod Mahoney
Matthew McCormick
Tami McCormick
Scott Ran all McDearmont
Shannon McGary
Brandon McGary
William J. Meek
Stan Morton
Jody Smith
Suzene Thompson
Harold Dean Ueckert
Catherine Ann Ueckert
Charlotte Jeanette Wilcox

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GRAYSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PRESIDENT OBAMA AND THE 111TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, tonight and beginning each week, we will begin the week talking about the accomplishments of both President Obama, as well as the Democratic leadership in the legislature. The efforts of the Democratic Caucus over the last year and a half, particu-

larly since President Obama was sworn in have truly been remarkable. The efforts have been remarkable, but also the accomplishments.

And I think it's important that we continue to talk to the American people about those accomplishments, particularly when compared to some of the commentary that's out there in the media because, from watching some news programs, one would think that we were all here in the Chamber sitting in our chairs, fast asleep, as opposed to working and keeping our heads down and being very focused and working under the leadership of President Obama to make sure that we can turn the absolute nightmare that we were handed by the former Bush administration into the new direction that we talked about and that the American people elected us to take this country in.

And so tonight my colleagues and I are going to spend some time outlining those accomplishments. But I think it's important and instructive to first look at where we were, and then talk about where we are now. So that's some of what we're going to do this evening.

If you look back to January of 2009, which was the month, Mr. TONKO, that President Obama was sworn in, during that month the economy was yet again bleeding 700,000-plus jobs. And I think we have a chart here that I can use to illustrate that. But I think the most illustrative example of where we were, versus where we are today is this chart.

If you look back, this chart begins in December of '07, and you can see through the end of the Bush administration, Mr. Speaker, that the economy was steadily getting worse. We were bleeding jobs. By the time President Obama took office in January of '09, we literally were at 700,000-plus jobs lost, and that continued all the way up until February of '09 with the passage of the American Economic Recovery Act.

Now, I've heard a lot of malarkey in the news media out there, and particularly quite a lot from our friends on the other side of the aisle, about the supposed absence of job creation that the Recovery Act generated.

Well, the numbers don't lie, Mr. Speaker. If you look at the direction that job creation has gone in, and our economic recovery has begun, you look at the blue line beginning in February of '09 with the passage of the Recovery Act, and you progress all the way up where we were losing month by month fewer and fewer jobs; and we talked about how, obviously, any job losses are unacceptable, until we reached this most recent month in April. And I think actually this chart—it doesn't even, the numbers are even better, Mr. ALTMIRE, than we have on this chart. But this chart shows it up through March where we added 167,000 jobs.

In April, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, we actually added 290,000 jobs in April. The vast majority of those were private sector jobs. We do know that we have

some Census jobs that are temporary. But the point is that, as a direct result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, we are moving in the right direction and beginning to turn the economy around. And I think it's incredibly important that we show the American people the results of our policies.

And, Mr. ALTMIRE, I'd be happy to yield to you.

Mr. ALTMIRE. I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding her time. And it's wonderful to have the opportunity to be here tonight to talk about the success of some of the actions that this Congress has taken on the economy.

I had a town meeting almost a year ago to the day. It was at the end of April in 2009, and there were a lot of folks there who were complaining about the vote for the Recovery Act, the stimulus bill. And I said to them at that time, look, I'll make a deal with you. How about we have this discussion today, but we also have this discussion a year from now. Why don't we reconvene and have a discussion about what has happened over the past year.

And so I would invite anyone who wants to have that discussion in this Chamber or across the country, let's take a walk down memory lane. And as the gentlewoman talked about, let's take a look at where we were at the end of April in 2009.

The 6-month period ending at the end of April 2009 resulted in an average monthly loss of over 600,000 jobs per month every month for that 6-month period. For that same 6-month period, ending at the end of April 2010, we have averaged over 100,000 jobs gained, including 290,000 jobs created in the month of April alone.

The stock market bottomed out in the middle of March 2009 at 6,500. Today, a little bit more than a year later, we're around 1,500.

Gross domestic product, the first quarter of 2009 was minus six. By the end of 2009, it was plus six, which was the largest calendar year turnaround in 30 years in this country. And we've now had three consecutive months of positive growth.

So the job market is exploding. Gross domestic product we're now likely in our fourth straight quarter of positive growth. The stock market has done quite well. And you might say, well, what does that matter? If you have a 401(k) in this country, if you have a retirement plan, as many people do in this Chamber and certainly in our districts, we care about that, and that's something our constituents care about.

And some other numbers that I took down before I came down here, the consumer confidence level rose in April, reaching its highest level since September of 2008. The consumer spending is up for the sixth straight month, surpassing the pre-recession levels. Manufacturing activity has increased for the ninth straight month.

And what I say to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN

SCHULTZ) and my colleagues from Pennsylvania and New York is all of that happened almost like precision clockwork at exactly the time that the Recovery Act bill passed, that turnaround. The gentlewoman, I'm sure, will show the chart again later and other charts that are similar. These numbers started to turn around exactly at the time that the Recovery Act began to take effect.

Another issue that we're going to talk about tonight, as was reported in the national media very recently with tax day having just passed, is that we have the lowest tax rate in this country in the past 60 years. It hasn't been since 1950 that the tax burden to the individual has been lower in this country because we, in this Congress, as part of the Recovery Act, cut taxes for 95 percent of Americans, 95 percent of families. I'm sure we're going to talk about that.

And all of these things didn't happen by accident. They happened because this Congress took a very difficult vote at a very important time for this country, and the success is there for everyone to see. So I'm proud to have cast that vote, and I'm proud to be here tonight to talk about it.

I would yield now to my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mrs. DAHLKEMPER).

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank the Congresswoman, my friend from Florida, for bringing us together tonight to talk about just the very positive signs that we're seeing in our economy, the positive signs that have really come from the policies enacted by this Congress over the past 17 months since I've come to Congress.

And I wanted to kind of go back to my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE) when he was talking about the GDP numbers and this is, I think, just a great graph to show. You were talking about in 2009, the first quarter, we saw a drop, 6.4 in GDP, just over 6 points there. And that was prior to the President taking over and us just coming into our 111th Congress. And here, with the policies that we've enacted, this shows the fourth quarter of '09, almost 6 points increase. And you can definitely see the change in GDP in the final years of the Bush administration to the first year in the Obama administration and the 111th Congress, very stark numbers here showing the difference.

I think one of the most exciting things that I've seen is the manufacturing increases. And you mentioned that, Mr. ALTMIRE, the fact that we are seeing manufacturing increase in this country, the largest 10-month gain since 1997. And I think there's so many of us here who believe we've got to be making things in this country. And from western Pennsylvania, my colleague and I, and certainly from New York State and I'm sure from Florida too, we really come from a manufacturing base, and a base that hired many people and gave them a good liv-

ing wage and produced great product here in this country, and we really have slipped when you look at the global economy in terms of our manufacturing base. And so to see those manufacturing numbers returning and growing stronger to me is very, very encouraging; 290,000 jobs, as was mentioned, created in April. Certainly a small portion of those from the Census, but it is estimated 231,000 of those were created in the private sector.

Looking back over the 8 years of the Bush administration, only 1 million jobs were created over those 8 years. During the President Clinton 8 years, 22 million jobs were created. So far this year, we've created 500,000 jobs. One million during the Bush administration; 500,000 so far this year.

Now, for all of us, losing any jobs is not good. And too many people are still out of work. But I see positive signs that really show that the policies we've enacted, particularly since the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, have moved our country into a positive direction for those who have really been out there struggling.

And what I think is so exciting is the can-do attitude of American businesses and the American people that, when times are tough, the American people find a way through this, and we end up being stronger, more productive, more innovative, more creative, we diversify, and we find a way to get through this. That can-do attitude that Americans have certainly has worked well, along with the policies that we've had here in Congress in this last year and a half, moving this country from losing hundreds of thousands of jobs every month to gaining hundreds of thousands of jobs. The GDP levels that were dropping significantly are now on the rise.

And now I'd like to yield to my good friend, also a fellow freshman here in the Congress, Mr. TONKO.

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Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative DAHLKEMPER, and thank you, Representative WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, for bringing us together this evening to share the facts and just the facts, which I think is an important bit of exchange and messaging that needs to be done with the American public. And, you know, if you don't believe what you are hearing here, because perhaps you have been swayed by some very gloom-and-doom news info that's been coming your way, take the word from Fortune magazine of April 16 of this year.

On April 16, Fortune magazine reported that we have taken a sharp U-turn in the past couple of months and that there are better days for American businesses and workers just around the corner. Well, that's telling it like it is. And why? Because this House, the leadership of this House, the President and his administration, working together, we have enabled a

very sharp, laser-type focus on American workers, on working families in this country.

And it's now that sort of priority that has been established here in the House of Representatives, working with the administration, to make certain that we crawl out of this economic recession, the Bush recession that gripped this Nation, brought this country to her knees economically, and now people have said, We will give you the keys; we will put you in charge. And there is a spirit of optimism that is obviously being expressed in consumer data that's being recorded now in the past several months where there is a swing upward.

As Representative WASSERMAN SCHULTZ pointed out in the V formation, that downward straight line of the V was under the Bush recession. And then as we swing upward, that upward straight line of the V is that blue portion of this graph that talks about the comeback. You know, it's mimicking a story of the past where under the Clinton administration 22 million jobs were created and under the Bush administration, 1 million. One million. So there is a stark difference there.

The policies that are being initiated here under the watch of President Obama and the leadership of this House have produced a track already that if it's extrapolated over the next 8 months, for a year's worth of data, we will surpass in 1 year what 8 years' worth of information tells us happened during those Bush years. And 8 million jobs lost. That goes beyond what the Great Depression produced for this country.

So I think that the spirit of optimism is driving the comeback. It's perhaps why that optimism spoke to those numbers of the new home sales. The home sales in March alone rose by 27 percent, a record month-to-month increase that goes back 47 years. So it's that sort of consumer confidence, the optimism, as you alluded to, Representative DAHLKEMPER, of growth in the manufacturing activity out there which is extremely valuable.

We see ourselves as a Nation that produces and responds to the needs of consumers out there. Any nation that wants to stay strong needs to grow its manufacturing sector. We are seeing that happen. So, so many of the indicators out there are suggesting that we are on that comeback trail. We are hoping it's a straight line comeback. We don't want any other format out there but a straight line.

We believe that as we go forward and continue to invest, and I believe that's the right word, invest in the American workers, in businesses, where we have not aligned and put the highest priority value to Wall Street banks, to credit card companies, to the insurance industry, to all of these efforts and the big oil companies; we have instead put our focus and our priority with American workers, working families, job creation and retention, and the num-

bers are there. They are beginning to show that the proof in the pudding here is that sound policies to turn the thinking around, to pull us out of the economic woes, and we can trail it. We are trailing it now, and the data speak for themselves.

So this is a great hour, a great opportunity to exchange the facts and nothing but the facts and allow people to understand that we are climbing upward with a spirit of optimism and confidence that's being marked by so many measurements out there that are to the good.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. TONKO, I really appreciate your comments. I know that the folks listening do as well.

Madam Speaker, I think one of the important facts that we need to talk about tonight, as well, is the stark reality that we are in an election year, and in a few months our constituents are going to have a choice. Elections are, after all, about choices. And we have an opportunity here to present the choice that the American people are going to have to make decisions on. They can go back to the ways of the last 8 years prior to President Obama's inauguration in which the tax-cutting policy in America was focused exclusively on the wealthiest few and the middle class was essentially left out of the discussion. There was absolutely no focus on making sure that middle class tax cuts and job creation, targeted tax cuts and job creation would be focused on the middle class.

I served in the minority and the majority during the Bush administration, and I can tell you that in neither 2-year period was there any discussion of how to get the middle class back to work, how to get small business back. Small business was never discussed under the Bush administration or the Republican leadership. Their focus was big business, corporate interests, as we saw with the collapse of Wall Street and, as a result, the collapse of our economy.

And now when, as President Obama said, we have come in, President Obama was inaugurated and he is trying to clean up the mess he was handed, the Republicans refuse to even grab a mop. I mean, he is here mopping away, and not only do they refuse to grab a mop, to quote President Obama, but they also criticize the way he is holding the mop. I mean, it's just really—well, it's nothing short of brazen behavior. There is an expression for it, but on the House floor I won't use that expression.

I think another important point, Mr. TONKO, that can't be overlooked is when I have been out there at home, I come from a State that does not have a manufacturing base. We are a service-based economy, a tourism-based economy, and our economy was quite focused and dependent upon housing. We had a tremendous bubble in Florida. The bubble burst, and now, because the housing market has not rebounded

at the same rates as the rest of the economy, we are still struggling with a higher average unemployment rate.

You will hear our friends on the other side of the aisle, Mr. ALTMIRE, talk about, well, you can talk about all this fabulous job creation, but the unemployment rate still ticked up last month. Well, it's important to understand that the reason that the unemployment rate ticked up is because you have about 800,000 people who began looking for work again who had taken themselves out of the process because it was hopeless, because there was absolutely no chance of a recovery in their minds. And if they looked for a job, in their mind, it would have been pointless.

So in an odd way, it's actually a good thing in the short term that the unemployment rate ticks up a little bit, because we know the unemployment rate has been artificially a little bit lower because of the people who have simply not been looking for work. And now because, as Mr. ALTMIRE noted, U.S. consumer confidence in April reached its highest levels since September of 2008, we have an increase in the GDP, an increase in the manufacturing base, pending home sales up for the fifth straight month. All of these economic indicators are moving dramatically in the right direction. And as a result, we are going to be able to really begin to ramp up our progress, and it's very exciting.

I want to spend some time tonight talking about, besides the Recovery Act, the other things that we have been doing to really put small businesses back in the black, make sure that they can have an opportunity to make hiring decisions and add to their workforce.

With that, if the gentleman from New Mexico is ready, it's a pleasure to be joined by Mr. HEINRICH of New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. Thank you. It's a pleasure to be here.

Madam Speaker, I just wanted to return to sort of where we were a couple of years ago when several of us who are joining you here tonight were running for Congress for the very first time. Mr. TONKO from New York, for example, another mechanical engineer, has only been around here for what is it, 14 months now, 16 months now? And Mrs. DAHLKEMPER from Pennsylvania as well, the gentlelady from Pennsylvania, we didn't run on passing the Recovery Act. None of us went to Congress because we were hoping to pass a Recovery Act. We did what was necessary to be responsible to clean up the mess that we were left with.

You can take the example of how the United States and this Congress has responded to this recession versus how a country like Japan, when it got into its last big recession, responded. They did too little too late, and as a result, they were left with 10 years of recession, a decade of job-killing recession, a decade of reduced tax revenues, when

their competitiveness in the world was dramatically reduced because they weren't willing to stand up and to lead and do what was right.

So we passed the Recovery Act. And when you want to look back at history and judge what happened with this Recovery Act, as a mechanical engineer, rather than just listening to the rhetoric, I think it's very critical that we look at the data. And as you have shown here tonight, when you look at, well, let's take the stock market, for example. This graph shows what has happened with our investments over the end of the Bush administration and the beginning of the Obama administration and the leadership that this Congress showed.

It's incredibly important to realize that this isn't about Wall Street. This is about the people in my home State of New Mexico who are relying on their investments for their retirement. It is about the people who have their retirement accounts tied up in investments and their annual and monthly incomes. Whether or not they get to do anything besides pay the mortgage is dependent on the value in those accounts. And we saw a precipitous decline that took real wealth out of the pockets of people all across this country as trillions of dollars of wealth literally disappeared in a matter of months from our constituents.

After the Recovery Act was passed and the many other pieces of legislation that we passed to try and recover this economy, we have seen an increase in that value that you just can't argue with the data, between 10,000 and 11,000 in the Dow for the last month.

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEINRICH. Absolutely.

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. I thank the gentleman.

The facts are what we are talking about tonight, and I just want to quote from *Business Week*, April 8, 2010. This is a quote by Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody's Economy.com. "When you take it all together, the response to the recession was massive, unprecedented, and ultimately successful." And that's what we are showing by the numbers here tonight.

Even the Obama critics, such as Phil Swagel, Assistant Treasury Secretary for Economic Policy under George Bush, acknowledged the White House policies have been successful. "Their economic policies, including the stimulus," which I like to call the recovery bill, "have helped move the economy in the right direction." And so the facts are what we are showing here tonight.

And I yield back.

Mr. HEINRICH. Thank you. And I think that's a perfect example.

You know, facts are stubborn things, and when you show these graphs, they don't lie. They tell a story of an economy out of control and how we have been able to turn that around and move it back in the right direction. And I think when you talk about the

Recovery Act, it's important to realize that an enormous portion of the Recovery Act was about taxes as well.

If you look at the rhetoric versus the data on the whole issue of taxes, you see a very different story than the one you might hear in some of the national media or see on a placard at a Tea Party rally for that matter.

The USA today talked about how, Mr. TONKO, if you would be so kind as to hold this up, a headline, "Tax bills in 2009 at the lowest level since 1950." We passed an enormous tax relief package as part of the Recovery Act so that people would have those hard-earned dollars in their pockets and put them to work for our Nation. And if you look at how much support we had to do that from our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, it was nonexistent, if you look at the work that we did for the homebuyer tax credit, which was absolutely critical to bringing back our housing market and construction jobs in this country.

□ 2030

I met a man named Julian Gomez who works in construction in Albuquerque, and he lost his job because of this recession. And he's back today swinging a hammer at New Life Homes, building homes in Albuquerque because of the financing that the Recovery Act made possible.

So I think it's incredibly important that we look at the facts versus the rhetoric.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HEINRICH. Absolutely.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Does the gentleman recall how many of our friends on the other side of the aisle voted for the Recovery Act?

Mr. HEINRICH. Actually, I don't recall that exact number.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I think it was none.

Mr. HEINRICH. I knew it was one of those numbers you could count on your hand.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I think it was none. Goose eggs. And that was the Recovery Act that gave 98 percent of Americans a tax cut, the same one that created a situation where we have the lowest, as you said, the lowest tax bills, the lowest tax rate since 1950, the one that created a situation where the triangle that Mr. TONKO referred to a few minutes ago enabled us to go from bleeding more than 700,000 jobs prior to President Obama being sworn into office to gaining almost 300,000 jobs in this last month.

So we, on our side of the aisle, created, conceived, passed, and President Obama signed the Recovery Act into law, and our friends on the other side of the aisle all said "no." Is that right?

Mr. HEINRICH. I believe you are absolutely correct.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Okay. I just wanted to make sure that that was accurate. Mr. TONKO, do you have something to add?

Mr. TONKO. I do.

Representative WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, you talked about the comeback issue. One can't help but wonder what would have happened if these economic policies were continued to rule the outcome. If they had continued to rule the outcome, we would have probably hit the Great Depression level. And so I think the effort here is to bring in—it's not like we're excluding people from being part of this solution. But obviously, if we're not getting the support from the other side, we're going to continue to move forward with progressive policies and reforms.

And I think what is inspiring is that this Nation is replete in her history of people responding in the toughest times, responding with their greatest sense of courage and determination at a time when we have faced some of our toughest struggles. We saw that happen in the Depression. We saw a President lead this Nation out of that depression and bring people back to work and invest in a way that grew us to a stronger level than when the economic crisis began.

And certainly when we look at this, I believe that that history of this Nation, our history speaks to us in a very bold and noble measure to continue to pursue, to invest in a way that will create a stronger outcome. And we will put together an organized, structured, progressive bit of policies that will address and plan our future for this economic recovery.

I represent a district that is the home of the Erie Canal and that canal is a series, a necklace, I like to call it, of mill towns. And they were given birth to by the creation of this Erie Canal. But it showcased—my point of mentioning it here is that it showcased the pioneer spirit that's in the DNA of Americans where these mill towns became the centers of invention and innovation. And it gave birth to a westward movement that built this Nation and continues to allow us to express our manufacturing prowess.

Well, this package, the stimulus package, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, invested in America, in her workers, in her businesses, in her small businesses that was mentioned earlier, in a way that is now turning the picture around. It's that U-turn of which *Fortune* magazine speaks, wrote about it on April 16 of this year, that we are now seeing a brighter day; it's around the corner for business and workers.

And so in the toughest times we have shown our best outcomes. We have come together in a way that allows us to be constructive and instructive on how we're going to crawl out of a mess.

The important thing here is to please join in the effort. Don't thwart the effort, don't deny, diminish it. I see what we tried to do with America COMPETES as an act on this floor to grow the R&D investment, to allow us to compete effectively with China. And what do we have? We have an effort to diminish or deny that sort of progress.

So join us in the constructive efforts. Join us in building the solutions. But do not deny American workers for generations out the sort of solutions that will enable us to be our best in the toughest times, and that's what we're seeing here. The numbers are showing it. We're on a comeback. And it's interesting how history is repeating herself where we have this administration proving that they are going to invest—invest in technology, invest in broadband, communication, hardwiring of communities that are rural or impoverished, as in inner city neighborhoods, allowing us to invest in energy with smart grids, smart meters, smart thermostats, invest in our transmission and distribution systems. All of it is important.

Mr. HEINRICH. Will the gentleman yield?

I know the gentleman from New York, Mr. TONKO, knows a great deal about this whole issue of energy security and of creating a new energy economy. And when we passed the Recovery Act, we made this single biggest investment in changing our economy to a clean energy economy ever in the history of this country.

And I saw it directly. I went out to a company called Ktech that's at the Sandia Science and Tech Park in my district, and they are using Recovery Act grants to figure out new ways to store energy and to seam together a new grid that includes putting renewables into the system, unique storage devices, and how to manage all of that so that our entire grid is more secure and so that we can put people back to work in those new energy technologies.

And I'd yield back to Mr. TONKO or Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I thank both gentlemen.

Again, I think it's really important to stress the choices that we have in front of us. The American people have choices over the next few months about the direction that they want to go, whether they want to continue to go in the direction that the job creation chart that we just had up showed, whether they want to continue to go in the direction of the tax rate chart that Mr. HEINRICH just had, or whether they want to go back in this direction because this direction shows us the history of Presidents and the deficit situation that the United States has been in under each President.

So if you look at President Reagan, under President Reagan we had a \$1.4 trillion deficit. Under President Bush 41, we had a \$3.3 trillion deficit by the end of his Presidency. Then President Clinton was in office for 8 years and finished his second term with a \$5.6 trillion surplus—a record surplus which he handed over to President Bush 43, who, in a very short period of time, handed off to President Obama an \$11.5 trillion deficit. And that's because his focus was not on targeted tax cuts for the middle class, not on creating jobs and wealth for small business, not on

making sure that we could focus on educational opportunities for our Nation's young people and focusing on investments and innovation and technology and energy, and particularly alternative energy—those weren't the focus of the Bush administration. Their focus was on the wealthiest Americans, the whole notion of trickle-down, which didn't work under President Reagan and clearly, as you can see, as big a red box as you are looking at here on this chart, didn't work under the Bush administration either.

So the choice that the American people will have is to go back to big red boxes like this one and continue to bleed jobs, bleed money, and move in the wrong direction, or under President Obama and the Democratic Congress, continue to focus on job creation, on opportunities for young people, on investments in alternative energy, on weaning ourselves off dependence on foreign oil. I mean if what's going on in the Gulf of Mexico today doesn't prove that we need to do that, I don't know what would.

But those are the choices that the American people have.

But our friends on the other side of the aisle have choices, too, Mr. TONKO. They have choices, and they've repeatedly made them. They've repeatedly showed which side they're on. They've showed that they are not on the side of the American workers struggling to be able to get back to work and find a job. They've showed that they're only interested in coming back to power, and it's all—unfortunately, sadly, my observation is that that is the only thing that they care about, winning elections and focusing on power.

Their agenda is tough to identify because other than siding with Wall Street, with big banks, with big corporations and the wealthy elite in this country, that's really the only side that I have been able to see that they appear to be on. Their voting records demonstrate that, and I think we have a pretty stark choice that the American people are going to be able to make come November.

Mr. TONKO. Absolutely. And thank you again for bringing us together this evening. It's a pleasure to join with our colleague from New Mexico and you from the State of Florida to really share these regional observations because it's happening across the country.

Just yesterday I was at a community that I represent, a small town, a small city, that is utilizing Recovery Act moneys to produce photovoltaic—to install, I should say, photovoltaic panels at their senior center, at their firehouse, and improvements in energy efficiency at their city hall. This translates to, like, \$65,000 worth of savings per year. Who does that affect? The property taxpayer.

So it's property tax reduction simply by creating jobs and reaching to innovation. That's the beauty of the investments made here. It's not about special

interests, it's not about going to the big oil companies and the big Wall Street banks and going to the insurance industry and the like. It is a reform package that talks about long overdue investment.

My gosh. We look at China and her investment in a clean-energy economy, and if we don't understand that we need to be in this global race to win it, we understand I hope—we show it here in this leadership, in the majority, the Democratic majority in the House—that we understand by our actions that whoever wins this global race on clean energy becomes the kingpin of the global economy. We will be the exporter of energy innovation and intellect. These are jobs that will grow, just like we saw technology grow when we won the space race four decades ago.

Mr. HEINRICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TONKO. Representative HEINRICH, I believe you want to join in.

Mr. HEINRICH. Once again, I think you're painting this picture of contrast of leadership. And the important question here is asking whose side are you on. And our colleagues on the other side are busy protecting BP and making sure that we have a BP bailout, to make sure that their damage cap doesn't get raised. And we're passing legislation like the Recovery Act that invests directly not only in renewable energy, but in energy efficiency to make us more and more energy independent as a Nation.

And I remember in asking whose side am I on, I spent some time at a gentleman's home just a couple months ago named Juan DeLeon whose house is being retrofitted with some of these Recovery Act loans to put insulation in the roof, to have high-efficiency appliances. And for someone who is low income, fixed income, in retirement, they literally see their bills change in a way that gives them economic freedom and independence for the first time. You know, we're standing up for homeowners like that. Retirees. People who've worked their whole life but who are throwing away huge amounts of money every month on their energy bills, and our colleagues on the other side are standing up for corporations like BP.

Mr. TONKO. You know, when I spoke of the small town, the small city that we shared in the good news with yesterday, the city of Waterbury in Albany County in Upstate New York, that is one expression of what could be repeated, is being repeated over and over again with municipalities in this country.

□ 2045

Then you put that into the business sector and the energy efficiency improvements they are making with the stimulus activity. You talk about households where we put \$5 billion into weatherization programs to again create stronger energy environments within which to live. No family should

be asked to live in poor energy environments. They are wasteful. Those are wasteful situations in terms of energy supply and dollars that are expended.

So when we look at the track record here, you talk about whose side are you on, we are looking at over one-half million jobs created since December, 84 percent of which were in the private sector category.

When we look at tax relief, we are not talking about just the upper income strata that was the situation for the Bush administration, but now we are talking about 98 percent of Americans getting relief, to the point where tax bills are at their lowest level since 1950.

So we are talking about a whole different approach, a whole different attitude. And it is embracing the bigger landscape, the people-scape of America, where the masses are brought into consideration and the priority is with the working families. Main Street and side streets come before that Wall Street situation. Wall Street recklessness created Main Street joblessness, and that thinking is over.

That huge red block pointed to by Representative WASSERMAN SCHULTZ is now a situation that meant two wars, off-budget; it meant a doughnut hole, give it to the insurance industry in the Medicare program area. It meant all sorts of tax cuts to the few in society. That was economic ruination. And, now, this swing upward didn't just happen. It took straightforward thinking, it took laser-sharp focus, it took sensitivity to those who were bearing the brunt here.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. If the gentleman would yield, because I want to focus on results.

We have been talking about the facts tonight. We have been talking about the impact and results of Democratic policies, the policies of the Democratic Congress, the policies of Democratic President Barack Obama, and the results that have occurred. And I think this chart right here is very illustrative of the direction that we continue to go in.

If you look at the very ugly red end of the chart, that is an indication of where we were in terms of household wealth under the Bush administration. And if you look through those years, we had household wealth that dramatically, dramatically declined, so much so that people were in absolute dire straits. So we had an economy that was reeling, spiraling ever downward; we had deficits that were exploding from a President who was handed a record surplus, and that was the mess that President Obama found himself in.

The additional mess that he found himself in was a plummeting statistic of household wealth. If you look at the progress that we have made and the direction that household wealth is going in now, as evidenced by the right side of the chart, you have an indicator that, since the Recovery Act took effect, we have gained nearly 30 percent

back of household wealth that was lost under the Bush administration, \$5 trillion in growth in household wealth, compared to \$17.5 trillion in household wealth that was lost. We have gained in just 1 year \$5 trillion of that back.

Mr. TONKO. If the gentlewoman would yield, what the Representative is pointing to in the red is 18 months' worth of activity, \$17.5 trillion worth. That is \$1 trillion per month.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Again, Mr. TONKO, we talk about choices. This is as stark a choice, Mr. HEINRICH, as we can illustrate.

We could go back to policies that got us in the ditch in the first place and give the keys back to the people who drove us into the ditch; or we can hold on to the keys that we wrested from them in November of 2008 and continue to drive this economy in the direction that the American people want it to go.

Mr. TONKO. And obviously the decline did not happen overnight. We saw that there were months upon months upon years of activity that really did not respond favorably to the needs of America's consumers, America's business community, in particular her small business community.

So the huge climb back of 30 percent recovered, recaptured, \$5-plus trillion, maybe \$6 trillion, at this point is a remarkable comeback in a relatively few short months. So this is the start of a comeback, and it certainly is not good enough. We want more. We want more good news. But to keep the direction afloat, to keep the momentum rising means to allow for the progress to continue.

And I believe it is very obvious that with the control here in Congress and in the White House, there is a serious desire and design to produce this comeback that was so desperately needed and in a way that is remarkably sound, in investing in issues and areas of activity that were back-burnered for far too long. They held back progress. And now, not only are we producing jobs, producing relief, strengthening confidence, growing the economy; we are doing it with an investment in futuristic outcomes where we are dealing with cutting-edge opportunities in R&D and basic research and job creation in activities from trades to Ph.D.s. This is the full spectrum. This is the beauty of this innovation economy. But at least there is a leadership that gets what needs to be done and is in fact impacting favorably the outcomes here.

Mr. HEINRICH. And as you mentioned, we have a long way to go. We are just getting started trying to rebuild after 8 years of disastrous policies, the recession the likes of which we haven't seen since the Great Depression. But if we can stay on this path, if we can continue to grow these job numbers like the strong job numbers that we saw in March and April; if that trend can continue for the rest of 2010, we would see more jobs created in 2010 than the entire Bush administra-

tion, the entire 8 years of the Bush administration. And that is where we need to be headed as a Nation.

We need to keep seeing that line of wealth in the average American family going up, up, up, not going down the way it did continuously during the Bush administration. And it really is about that contrast of responsible leadership versus policies that continue to put our Nation at a competitive disadvantage, not only our families, but versus countries around the world.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I am thrilled that we are joined by the gentleman from Ohio. He might still be getting organized. So while he does that, I wanted to focus a little bit.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act clearly is sort of the jewel in the crown, the linchpin to the beginning of our economic recovery, and all the indicators demonstrate that. But it is sort of a "but that's not all" type thing.

We had the Recovery Act, which gave us a huge boost, but we also passed and continue to propose numerous pieces of legislation designed to focus on different aspects of the economy: small business, the energy sector, technology and innovation, making sure that we cover as many bases as we can, because we know that there are so many potential gaps in the economy and you don't want to leave anybody behind.

So in addition to the Recovery Act, Madam Speaker, we also passed the Worker Home Ownership and Business Assistance Act, which was legislation that expanded that first-time homebuyer tax credit and gave people an opportunity to purchase a home when they had been unable to previously, provided that tax relief for small businesses.

Mr. HEINRICH. If the gentlewoman would yield for a question. How many of our colleagues pitched in on the other side of the aisle and said, We are going to support that kind of tax relief?

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I am glad you asked. I believe it was approximately 93 percent of Republicans voted against that legislation.

Mr. HEINRICH. So just 7 percent actually said, We are going to be part of the solution?

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Yes.

So, again, it is about choices. The American people have a choice. It is a very stark contrast. They can side with the people who voted 93 percent in this instance with Wall Street and big corporations and continuing to pad their bottom line; or they can vote with the middle class and make sure that we can continue to boost small business and get our economy moving again and put folks back to work. It really is a very stark contrast with a very clear choice.

Mr. BOCCIERI. I thank the gentlelady from Florida for organizing this hour to talk about jobs and the economy and what the Democratic Caucus has been doing to try to put our country back on track.

Let me just say that I applaud all my Members for being here, because there is one singular issue that I hear over and over again in my Midwest district in Ohio: we need to be the producers of wealth. We need to build things here, not just move wealth. And that is why it is so important that we focus on putting our country back on track, creating jobs that can't be outsourced, investing in our green economy, investing in the infrastructure that is going to make our country energy independent, not only for the jobs that it will create, but because it is a matter of national security.

This Congress has gone on lightning speed with great work to try to put that message and drive that message home in Midwest States like Ohio.

And let me just say the fruits of what we have been trying to sow for the last several months here—and you hear the Just Say No crowd who get up and talk about how they are against everything. We know what they are against, but what are you for? Are you for putting people back to work in Ohio? Are you for growing our economy? Are you for putting our Nation on a path toward security, with lessening our dependence on foreign oil? Those are the things that we are standing for in this Congress, and we want them to join us. These answers aren't Democrat or Republican, they are not conservative or liberal. They are American answers that deserve American solutions.

So if you are just trying to score political points, if you don't believe that you should bet against America and Americans, then join us, because we want to put our country back on track.

Great things are happening in Ohio. We are starting to see the rebirth of our manufacturing sector after consecutive quarters of job loss and a stagnant economy that was handed to us.

I remind my colleagues, when we took over in 2009, in the 111th Congress, we were facing exploding deficits; \$3.5 trillion was handed off to this Congress, two unfunded undeclared wars, an economy that was in free-fall. We didn't know where we were going to land. We had greed on Wall Street and banking chaos. This was a lot of work that this Congress had try to get our arms around, but we see that what we have been able to do is begin to put our country back on track.

Nine consecutive months of manufacturing growth, the best in the last 6 years, that's a strong message. And while we still need to do some work, and we have a lot of work to do on unemployment, this economy is growing again.

And let me just remind, you don't hear this on the conservative talk radio shows, you don't hear this on the conservative cable shows, but this is the reality of what the Congress has been dealing with: one Democratic President in the last 20 years, and we had a \$5.6 trillion surplus that was turned into an \$11 trillion deficit by the previous administration. You don't

hear that talked about. You don't hear about the fact that we were handed a \$3.5 trillion deficit just coming into office in 2009, but that is the facts and that is the reality.

I want to tell you that we are beginning to grow this economy and beginning to put people back to work. Just in my district alone, Barbasol Shaving Company is expanding, adding new jobs in Ashland, Ohio. We have the NuEarth Corporation in my hometown of Alliance, adding new jobs and expanding. Luk Manufacturing is expanding, \$40 million investment. TekFor in Worcester ended up bringing back 200 workers. These are real jobs that affect real families in our community, and that's what we have got to champion.

Those are the things that we have been fighting for here in the Congress, and we want them to join us. We have a message to the Just Say No crowd: join us. Help us put America back on track. We need you.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. BOCCIERI is right on point. I believe that, to the messaging out there, there could be those critics that want to resort to phantom statistics. But when you look at what is happening out there, there is no denying that these bits of fact that we are sharing here this evening are all recorded, they are documented. And it is that sort of fact, not fiction, that will rule and guide the policies as we go forward.

The fact that factory orders have increased by the largest amount in more than 9 years is encouraging news. It is back to the point that Representative BOCCIERI made about people want to produce, they want to create, they want to manufacture in this Nation. And the fact that these factory orders are up beyond limits from 9 years back in recordkeeping is encouraging news. It tells us that there is confidence again, there is optimism that is ruling the day, and that the turnaround, that huge U-turn of which Fortune Magazine wrote is becoming more and more real in the lives of people. Car sales rising by 20 percent. That is so important to a region like that of Representative BOCCIERI that is so hooked to the auto industry. Upstate New York in many of its regional economies is directly linked to that auto economy and to the industry.

□ 2100

So a 20 percent rise in sales for automobiles is an important stat that we ought to look at.

So again, the repeated message here this evening—and again, Representative WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, thank you for bringing us together. The tone, the theme that we have talked about, Representative HEINRICH, is this wonderful opportunity to continue along the course of progress, or the reverse is to hand over the keys to those who drove the car into the ditch, and that pulling the car out of the ditch took quite an effort and it took a while.

We're not where we want to be yet, but we're certainly moving in steps for-

ward and upward that are taking us to a new plateau and doing it in a way that is investing in American workers, investing in American business in a way that allows us then to compete more effectively in the global marketplace. That is a multitude of good that we have embraced in the policies that have been established and that are being put into place and then now are obviously working.

The proof is in the pudding, as they say. The facts, only the facts, that's what we need to share here. Forget the scare tactics. Forget the talk of doom and gloom. Let's look at what's happening, and let's embrace it with a spirit of optimism and with that tremendously characteristic sense of pioneer spirit that is part of the DNA of America. Americans, through all ages, have been about creating jobs and creating and discovering new opportunities. We won a space race four decades ago. We need to enter in boldly and armed to do what we can with this clean energy race that is global also.

Mr. HEINRICH. Well, I think we should show that one graph of jobs one more time before we wrap up here tonight, because there's nothing more important than, one, as you said, just the facts, ma'am, and actually looking at data and not rhetoric; and, two, nothing's more important than jobs. We've seen our stock market recover.

We've seen housing starts come back and those kinds of indicators, but what really matters to the American people are jobs; and that precipitous decline that we saw in the run-up to this horrible recession and the irresponsible activity that we saw within housing finance markets and within Wall Street and the reversal with the Recovery Act and new policies put in place by this Congress to jump-start manufacturing again, to jump-start real jobs where we design it in the United States, we build it in the United States, we install it in the United States, and we put more people back to work, and watching that line go up and up to where now we're finally adding jobs at the kind of rates that we need to turn our entire country around.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. And, Mr. HEINRICH, as we wrap up, we really want to talk about over the next weeks and months the choices that the American people will have. Over the next weeks and months, Madam Speaker, we'll be talking about those choices, the choice that the American people have to continue to go in the direction where we're nurturing our economy and helping it thrive or the direction that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle would take us, which is to strangle our recovery in the crib. That's a very stark contrast that we will be presenting to the American people over the next few weeks and months, and we look forward to it.

THE U.S.-MEXICAN BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). Under the Speaker's announced

policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, I've been coming up here on the first day of each week that we're back in session to talk about the rule of law and how the rule of law needs to apply to those of us who serve here in Congress, those who serve in the administration, and that it is the glue that holds our society together. And if we, in turn, are going to circumvent the rules of law, then we, in fact, are chipping away at the very foundation of the American culture.

Today we're going to shift gears a little bit because we've talked a lot about what's going on up here and some folks that have had some problems following the rules, but I don't think we've ever seen a more glaring example of a violation of the rule of law and the failure to enforce the law than what is happening on the southern borders of the United States.

You see right here on May 17, 2010, Real Clear Politics, Threat on the Border with Mexico: Possible Terrorists Entering the U.S., and it's a picture of people climbing over a barrier, a very strange-looking barrier, to be honest with you. It's got a big hole in the middle of it. I don't understand exactly what it is. But we've had an issue, and those of us who have been in this Congress for a while have been very concerned, and I, in particular, have been very concerned about this situation down on the Texas-Mexico border, the New Mexico-, Arizona-, and California-Mexico border.

So I want to go back with you for a while to when I first went with parts of the Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee to look at the border between Texas and Mexico. We've made trips. We've gone all up and down that border. I happen to have been on the one that was in my home State down on the border. I went with my colleague on the other side of the aisle, HENRY CUELLAR, down to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, across the border. And we talked with the Border Patrol about their issues, and that was way back in, I believe, 2004, maybe 2005.

I sat out in the dark with a Border Patrolman along the banks of the Rio Grande with his surveillance equipment, and it was in the wintertime, but it wasn't cold. It doesn't get real cold down in that part of Texas. "Cool" would be the word. It was not a whole lot colder than it is right now outside in Washington, D.C. And he and I watched, I think it was, 2 miles in either direction of the border. Right there, right next to what I would call the city, because right across the road was a housing project, were apartments, were hundreds of people walking in the streets. It was 10 o'clock at night, and there were people everywhere.

I talked to him about the illegal crossings coming into this country, the

danger. And it was a dangerous place. In fact, while we were on the bridge between Nuevo Laredo and Laredo, JOHN CULBERSON picked up a flattened bullet head slug, if you will, from probably a 9-millimeter or something like that, that had flattened out when it hit the bridge, the international bridge between Mexico and the United States. He carries it around in his pocket with him now to remind people that this is dangerous business that our Border Patrol is dealing with down there.

Well, since that time, international drug cartels have moved to the border of the United States, and they are fighting a border war just a stone's throw from the places where American citizens live up and down the border from Brownsville all the way across to San Diego, to Tijuana. The crime will take your breath away.

I spent 20 years in the judiciary. Many of my colleagues did the same. I have seen lots of crime. I have tried lots of cases involving horrible situations. But while we were down there on that trip with my friend HENRY CUELLAR, we saw pictures in the Nuevo Laredo newspaper of a woman who was the wife of a police official in Laredo who had been kidnapped and burned alive, and she had been set down in a business chair very much like these ladies sitting over here that are taking down the minutes or are recording the proceedings, sat in that chair, had three tires full of gasoline shoved down around her body, and she had been set on fire and burned up alive.

□ 2110

That was done as a threat to the police department in Laredo to either get in line with what the criminal element in Nuevo Laredo wanted to do or suffer the consequences. That was a shocking thing. I carried that back up here and showed it to our committee members. Some of them were ill from looking at it. And I pointed out that this is a lawless society we have created on this border.

Now I have a theory, and I think my theory is based on some pretty good police discoveries we have made over the last 25 years in police work. During the time when they cleaned up New York City and made it a safer place to be, they discovered, and this was the chief of police and the mayor, at that time it was Rudy Giuliani, that a bad criminal environment breeds crime. So if you have a neighborhood where there are old junk cars in the front yard, there is trash in the front yard, they haven't taken things off the stoop, broken windows, that is a neighborhood without pride, and the criminal element breeds in that neighborhood. But if you get the criminal element out of there, you get the criminality of that environment out of there, the neighborhood improves. And you put a beat cop there that allows them to know that law enforcement is there, law enforcement is involved, then the public can feel confident, and they start to

take care of their neighborhood and in turn make the crime move elsewhere. And they cleaned up New York City with that basic theory. They went back to the old, walk-the-beat cop theory that came out of the 19th century.

Now, why do I mention that? Well, people say to me why do you think the cartels who were in Colombia and other parts of the country, why did they come and settle along the southern border of this country? I thought about it a lot. And it came to me that, you know what, lawlessness breeds lawlessness. So what were we creating on the border when we weren't enforcing some basic tenets of the law? We have laws that say you can't come into this country except legally. And millions of people, whether for good purpose or bad, and many, many for good purpose, I am not saying it is not, just for a job, but they were breaking our laws. And they were coming into this country. And where was this community of lawlessness? Along the Mexican border.

That community of lawlessness, which was just sneaking people into the country and people sneaking into the country so, as many will tell you, just so they can get a job to feed their families. Of course there was a little criminal element, and a little more criminal element, and all of a sudden we have estimates of four or five drug cartels from Central and South America fighting a drug war from Brownsville to Tijuana, from Matamoros to Tijuana on the other side of the border. Twenty-three thousand people have been killed in the last 18 months in that war across the border. Mexico has brought in every kind of resource that they can afford to bring in to try to stop this, but it is out of control and it is bleeding across the border into my State and the other States that border Mexico.

We are having a great conversation today in our country about a law that was passed by the State of Arizona. And I would argue that the State of Arizona, that law has a real clear message to the Federal Government: You know what, we have been waiting 10 to 15 years for anybody to realize how bad this is.

Now back in 2004 and 2005, we were beefing up the Border Patrol and pouring homeland security money into building fence. We had resources that were dedicated to trying to stop this flood, but the flood was still coming. But they were doing the best they could, and they were catching a million, million and a half a day, but the estimate was for every one that got caught, 10 got across. The flood was ongoing.

There are many reasons and faults you can lay upon that: employers were hiring these people and maybe they shouldn't; we didn't have a good identification system for people to know whether or not someone was an illegal alien in this country; and the argument goes on and on. But the reality was we were creating a lawless border

from Matamoros to Tijuana. And that lawlessness drew in organized crime in the form of these cartels, and those cartels are slaughtering people, fighting it out on the streets. Sometimes gunfire is as prevalent on the border towns across the river from Texas as it is in Iraq or Afghanistan. Just recently, 35 people were killed in a shoot-out in Juarez, across the border from El Paso, in one day. Many of those were Federal officers of the Mexican federal police force and the army.

You say well, what does that have to do with us? Phoenix, Arizona, one of the places where a lot of folks up north go to get some warm weather in the wintertime, a really wonderful town. I have been there, it is a great town. It reminds you of a cross between the west of New Mexico and the west of California blending together there. It was a laid-back group of people. They enjoyed life. But now they are the kidnap capital of the United States. And it is not Americans kidnapping Americans, it is illegal people coming across our border and starting a big business of kidnapping people. They kidnap them and hold them for ransom, and if they don't get the ransom on time, they send them a hand or an arm, and ultimately maybe a head of their loved one to let them know that they didn't pay the money, and that is what happened to their loved one. We don't live with that kind of horror in this country, but there it is right there in Phoenix, Arizona. And that means that this lawlessness that exists on the border of this country, the southern border of this country, is bleeding over into the United States. We have got to do something about it.

So the Arizona folks, they wrote themselves a law. And they basically said, they basically defined some stuff that Federal officers have had the ability to do for a long time. And they talked about the fact that if Washington is not going to do something, we are going to do something to try to find out who these people are who are coming across our border illegally. We have international people talking about us. We have the United Nations talking about a law in Arizona.

Well, I want to throw something out, and I see the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) is here. And I am happy to have my colleague and classmate to join me tonight. It pleases me to no end, but I want to start off this conversation by pointing out something. Mr. LAMAR SMITH, who serves on the Judiciary Committee, told to a group of us last week, a statistic that he produced, which is very eye opening. We are criticized by the United Nations. We are criticized by China. We are being criticized by Russia. We are being criticized by EU countries over there about our horrible immigration policy.

Over the past year, we have brought in legally through the legal process in this country over 1 million immigrants. By the way, that number and

more has been going on for just about as far as you can look back in time and see in this country. More than 1 million came into this country last year. You say, why do I mention that? What is the big deal about that number? I have news for you, my colleagues, here it is: That number equals more immigration than all the rest of the world combined. So these people that are criticizing the United States and our citizens, who are acting like we should look to some others as example, there are no other great examples of people who welcome immigrants but the United States because the United States by itself welcomes more than all the rest of the world put together.

□ 2120

Now, that ought to make us stop looking at ourselves as evil people. We, through a legal process, bring in more immigrants to our country and welcome them to be law-abiding citizens and come here and help make our country what it's always been, the great melting pot of America; and we do it legally. And they wait their turn. They get in line. They fill out the paperwork. They pay the fees. They do all that it takes to get here legally, and they are legal immigrants, and there are more of them than all the rest of the world combined has in their countries, added together.

With that as our premise, that we are not evil people, we are people who care about immigrants, I'd like to yield such time as my friend, ROB BISHOP from Utah, would like to spend in discussing this matter.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) for introducing this issue and yielding the time.

Madam Speaker and the gentleman from Texas, I think there are three terms I want to kind of emphasize over and over because it is the crux of the concern we have on our southern border: once again, it is illegal drugs. The bulk of the illegal drugs coming into this country are coming over on Federal lands in our southern border;

The second one is human trafficking. And all the violence, especially the violence against women that is assumed with that concept of human trafficking coming across our border;

And the fact that we have gaping holes in our border security, which is almost an open invitation for potential terrorists to come into this country.

Now, the same issue, I need to be very clear, of our southern border is a concern in our northern border. But for the purposes of discussion today, I want to talk about the southern border and those three concepts: illegal drugs, human trafficking, and potential terrorists coming into this country. Because the bottom line is, Madam Speaker, Border Patrol is working. They're doing a great job. They are successful in urban areas, which means that most of the illegal traffic, the drug cartels, the human traffickers, po-

tential terrorists, are now coming in rural areas along our southern borders because simply it is much easier.

You can look at this map from California to El Paso, Texas. Everything that is colored is land owned by the Federal Government. Over 40 percent of the land along our southern border is Federal land. And 4.3 million acres of that Federal land is in wilderness category. This is the area in which we are having the illegal drugs and the human traffickers and potential terrorists coming because, flat out, it is easier to do that. And it's easier simply because our own Department of the Interior, which controls this land, to a lesser extent the Forest Service because they control lesser of the land, have simply placed as their number one policy for control of the land, realizing or protecting endangered species and wilderness categories, which simply means they are looking at the law very literally and, basically, hiding behind it.

And one of the documents sent by the Interior Department says, Federal agencies are mandated to comply with a variety of land use laws, and compliance with that law, meaning wilderness and endangered species, both insulates those entities and agencies from legal liability.

Now, what we're asking people to do is simply what I think should be common sense. But, unfortunately, the Interior Department and, to a lesser extent, the Forest Service, don't use common sense. They're hiding behind legal niceties.

We realize that Homeland Security, which is in charge of our Border Patrol, gets this point. I was reading in the paper just today of a farm in Vermont that is now under potential threat of eminent domain by Homeland Security to take it over to beef up our border security along the north, which is so ironic because in the south that same entity that wants to beef up the security in Vermont is prohibited by another agency of government to do so.

It is ironic because, as you see in this picture, this is part of the Federal land we have in the south, and you can there are vehicle barriers that are placed in this land. I want you to know those vehicle barriers are not to stop the drug cartels from coming in or the human traffickers. Those barriers are to protect against the Border Patrol driving into endangered species area and wilderness designation. It is to stop us from doing our job.

Now, once again, I'm trying to emphasize again, we're talking about the illegal drugs coming in here, the violence and human trafficking and the potential, once again, of terrorists coming into this land.

One of the eight entities along our southern border, and I read this in the paper on Sunday, it's the brown piece, if you can see it in Arizona—I hope I pronounce it properly—the Tohono O'odham tribe in Arizona, roughly about 70 miles of that border, recently participated for the first time, their

tribal police and the FBI on Saturday of last week with the largest drug enforcement operation in tribal history.

What they said when they raided homes to stop illegal drugs from coming in is that no longer is the tribe satisfied with having a corridor for the drug cartel coming into this country through tribal lands. They were setting down a marker that the tribe was going to enforce the border against illegal drugs coming into this country, which is the exact same thing, the message that should be sent out, but unfortunately the Federal Government isn't. The Department of the Interior, Forest Service, are not sending that same message out. Instead, as was mentioned by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER), Department of the Interior is holding Homeland Security for hostage, demanding money.

Now, this is one of those strange coincidences. The Congress appropriates money both to Interior and to Homeland Security; and then all of a sudden we find negotiations between the two. Interior is demanding mitigation fees from Homeland Security. It's all coming from the same pot. Common sense would say we work that out ahead of time. But since 2007, at least \$9 million have gone from Homeland Security over to Interior as mitigation fees. And apparently they have agreed to \$50 million to do more than that, to try and protect these wilderness designations against incursion by Border Patrol because of all the damage they may do.

Look, this is where the irony takes place. This is the wilderness we are trying to protect by keeping Border Patrol out. The trash you see in here was not made by Americans visiting this wilderness area. It was not made by the Border Patrol trying to protect the border and security. It was made by the illegal drug cartels and, once again, the human traffickers coming through and leaving the litter behind. In our effort to protect the land, we are destroying the very land we are trying to protect. And once again, this is just, flat out, not common sense.

I could give you some quotes from Secretary Napolitano, a letter she sent out at one time. She said, One of the issues affecting the efficacy of the Border Patrol operations within wilderness is the prohibition against mechanical conveyance. The Border Patrol regularly depends upon these conveyances, and the removal of such advantage is detrimental to the ability to accomplish national security missions. While the Border Patrol recognizes the importance and value of wilderness area designations, they can have a significant impact on Border Patrol operations in border areas.

For example, it may be inadvisable for officers' safety to wait for the arrival of horses to pursue, for pursuit purposes.

One of the major challenges in deploying our SBInet technology to remote locations along the border is ensuring compliance with environmental

regulations. Environmental regulations may be subject to varied interpretations, depending on what level of the agency or the organization is involved. The removal of cross-border violators from public lands is a value to the environment, as well as to the mission to land managers. That's what we should be doing.

Here is also where the human element comes in here.

□ 2130

2002, Park Ranger Kris Eggle was shot and killed while in the line of duty while pursuing a member of the drug cartel who had crossed into the U.S. border illegally through one of those areas.

In 2008, Border Patrol Agent Luis Aguilar killed in the line of duty after being intentionally hit by a vehicle that had illegally crossed into the United States through Federal lands again.

Rob Krentz, a long-time pioneer down in the Arizona area. This is an elderly gentleman who just had his back fused and had one hip replacement and was scheduled for another, so the ability to either fight or flee was not in his vocabulary. He was murdered along with his dog, once again by a member of the drug cartel who came across on Federal lands which prohibits the Border Patrol from going into those lands because of endangered species. And when the murder took place, he went a long, circuitous route to get back to Mexico, going once again through those exact same lands that are not open to the border security.

For example, I showed you the picture of the barricades. Well, this is the area in which the murderer entered this country and exited the country. Now, once again, those barricades are not to stop the drug cartels and the murderers from coming in. Those stop the Border Patrol from having mechanical access to these particular areas.

The Krentz family sent out a release that said, "The disregard of our repeated pleas and warnings for impending violence towards our community fell on deaf ears that are shrouded in political correctness, and as a result we have paid the ultimate price for their negligence in credibly securing our border lands."

Because this family came and testified before Congress in 2007, these are the words they told Congress at that time. "The Border Patrol should not be excluded, nor should the national security of the United States be sacrificed, in order to create a wilderness area that is not even roadless, as required by law. It has almost produced a state of war on drugs. It is now too dangerous to hike. There are break-ins, high-speed chases, fatal and nonfatal shootings. The pristine areas of the proposed wilderness areas have already been trashed. Drug smugglers should not take precedence over honest, hard-working Americans who recreate and whose livelihood is damaged." They es-

timated \$6.2 million in damage to their ranch and water lines because of illegal foot traffic.

And finally, they gave a plea that was not heard. "We are in fear of our lives and safety and health of ourselves and that of our families and friends. Please defend the law and our rights. We live it. We have been refused legal protection for our property and our lives when dealing with border issues and illegals. We are the victims."

Mr. Krentz is no longer here, once again, because we put a higher priority on the sacredness of the wilderness characteristic of land and endangered species than we did on simple common sense of controlling the border to stop the drug cartels, the human traffickers and the rape trees that go along with them, and the potential of terrorists.

A couple of weeks ago, once again, a deputy was wounded on wilderness land where he was forced to leave his vehicle and walk into the wilderness area, by the rules of how we handle this land, where he walked into an ambush, again by a drug cartel. He lives, but he was wounded for it.

We have an area down in Arizona called the Organ Pipe National Monument, one of those creations of executive fiat that we did so well with. Two-thirds of that national monument within the United States is off limits to Americans because we do not control it. The drug cartel controls that territory. We are talking about the sovereignty of the United States. We are giving it up along the southern border to the bad guys.

These are people who aren't picking tomatoes or milking cows. These are drug runners. These are human traffickers. These are people who create violence of unspeakable levels against women at all times. These are the potential terrorists. And we, because of our inaction, are giving up vast stretches of American property to the drug cartel so that not even Americans can go into these national monuments. There is no common sense. No rational person would ever say this should be our policy. But indeed, we have come to that particular policy.

I am very disgusted with our Secretary of the Interior who talks very good about this issue, but has yet to change the policies, and people are getting shot and killed down there. We mentioned the Arizona law. I think if the law that has been proposed by the ranking Republican on both Judiciary and Homeland Security and Natural Resources and myself, who is the ranking member on the Public Lands Subcommittee, if we were to have that policy, it would have eliminated a great deal of the fear and anxiety that was the primary motivation of this particular law.

If people realized the priority of this Congress and this Nation is to secure the border to stop the bad people from coming in, to stop the drug runners and the human traffickers and the terrorists, perhaps there wouldn't be the

need to create some kind of State entity. But that's what we should be doing. And what is so sad in this Congress is during this past year both Houses of Congress have recognized that.

The Senate added language to an appropriations bill that said, despite our other rules, border security and the securing of our southern border will be the highest priority on our southern border. It was passed in the Senate, stripped in committee before it came to the floor, and therefore was not added to our law.

We here in the House took another bill, and on a motion to recommit, we added almost the exact same language; overwhelmingly passed here in the House in a bill that now sits in the Senate and is now going nowhere. Both Houses, bipartisan, have recognized that this is common sense, this should be our joint policy, but as of yet, we have yet to move forward on that.

Secretary Salazar at one time went to the southern border. We issued four challenges to him. I would like to re-issue those challenges:

End the Interior Department's policy of having Homeland Security and Border Patrol having to gain permission for access to all territory;

Two, acknowledge that environmental damage and destruction is happening by all these illegal crossings;

Three, stop impeding the Border Patrol's access both electronically and on foot to these particular areas, and;

Number four, end the Interior Department's practice of extorting mitigation funds from Homeland Security.

Those are four things that could be done administratively and should be done administratively today. If we could do that, we would know that we would put a great dent on the illegal drugs that are destroying this country, the illegal violence that is taking place on that border, and the potential of terrorists, as we simply have gaping holes in our southern border—and, ironically enough, in our northern border—that need to be stopped simply by saying our number one goal in the southern border is to stop this illegal activity by securing the border. And after that, after that, then we can move on to other issues.

But if a nation is going to be sovereign, we must control all our lands and we must control our border. And there is nothing that should stop us from doing it. Common sense tells us that. Unfortunately, common sense is not the rule today. It must be the rule today.

I yield back to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER. And I thank my friend. Reclaiming my time, I thank you very much for that explanation. And, in fact, I learned a lot from the explanation.

One of the questions that I was always curious about and should have asked is these vehicle barriers that they kept talking about were part of the fence, and they weren't really

building a fence, but they were building vehicle barriers where the vehicles couldn't get back in there. And it was my impression from what I had learned from law enforcement that vehicles weren't their problem; it was foot traffic that was their problem. Now I learn the vehicles kept law enforcement's vehicles out.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. If the gentleman would yield?

Mr. CARTER. I certainly do.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. It is one of those peculiarities that has happened that some of the barriers that used to be used and are now surplus because a bigger fence is now in place have now been put into other areas. And indeed, it's been a barrier to stop Americans and the Border Patrol from going into road areas in these particular areas.

It is not necessary for us to have a fixed fence along the entire border. But where we do not have a fixed fence, we need to have the electronic devices necessary for monitoring that area, especially the hilly areas, the very mountainous areas along the southern border. That makes a whole lot more sense. The problem is, if once again you have identified wilderness characteristics in that land, you may not put the electronic recording devices on wilderness land. Therefore, the Border Patrol is forced to move their recording devices area, which once again creates these huge gaps in the security. That's what we are trying to say.

There is nothing wrong with trying to protect the wilderness, trying to protect endangered species, but first of all, we have to stop the drugs. We have to stop the human trafficking. We have to close these gaping holes for potential terrorists coming in here. If we can't do that, the wilderness characteristic has no meaning. It has no value to us. That has to be our number one priority. Common sense tells you that.

That's why I am proud that on the bill that we have, Representative KING from Homeland Security, Representative SMITH from Judiciary, Representative HASTINGS from Resources joined together, along with 40 other cosponsors, to try to push this through again and make clear that what we are doing is simply what common people would say is the right thing to do.

I yield back again.

□ 2140

Mr. CARTER. I think common sense is more in short supply in this place than any place else on Earth. If we had more common sense that makes sense, and you know you mentioned something that—I don't like to use shock value when talking to the American citizens but they ought to know when we say lawlessness on the border, you mentioned something that is a horrible thing. The rape trees.

Now, with all of your imagination just think about this. These are like monuments to women who have been brought across the border from the

other side of the border, and then the people who brought them rape them before they move on, and they hang their undergarments on the tree as a monument to that rape. And our folks who patrol the border call those "rape trees."

Now, if that doesn't get your attention about lawlessness, I don't know what's going to. But when I learned about that, you know—and then I talked to a man from Rock Springs—which is a pretty darned good ways from the border in Texas—and the interesting thing is, if you look at that map that Mr. BISHOP laid up there, you didn't see any Federal lands in Texas. Texas is the only State that entered the Union retaining its public lands.

But it even makes for more problems for us, too, because all of the land along the Rio Grande River in Texas belongs to Texans—ranchers and farmers and so forth. And we start dealing with barriers. That even creates a bigger problem in some ways by—because these folks, it's their private land and you have to deal with them.

So whatever you do, the issues of our law, they stay in the way. But putting up barriers to interfere with the enforcement of the law I think is aiding and abetting criminal activity. But then I wouldn't mind taking it to a jury. I think it would be an interesting argument.

But the stories that you just related to me—JOHN CULBERSON, also a Member from Texas, related that he had seen in New Mexico and Arizona lookout posts that are established on the Indian reservations and on the public lands where they sit up there and look for the Border Patrol so they can radio back and bring people across at various areas. It's like they own that. It's like that's their rancho. That's their place on the border. We are having our country invaded. And it's bad enough to talk about people coming over, all of these poor people coming over to get a job. True. Absolutely. Some great folks coming over trying to get a job. But we could do better. We could figure out a way to get them over here without this lawlessness on the border, because if you're not going to defend your country, then what good are you? What good is this place if we're not going to defend our country?

And your description—in our land. They are invading our land that belongs to the United States of America. My Lord. We ought to be willing to defend that land.

I yield back to my friend

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. If I could just amplify that point in some small degree. And once again, as the gentleman from Texas recognized, as you notice, there's only one national park along the Texas side. Everything else—which is an added benefit because Texas now cooperates a whole lot easier than unfortunately some of the Federal agencies do that are from New Mexico through to the Pacific Coast. But you're right.

There are, within these drug cartels, they do have lookout spots with night vision, machine guns. They have all of the equipment that's necessary as they now are engaged in a war amongst themselves.

The deputy who was recently shot was the 12th shooting that took place in this area. The bulk of those shootings are not necessarily against Americans but cartel versus cartel. The difference was this is the first one that actually got hit with one of these shootings. And what is more illustrative of this situation, as this deputy was basically lulled into an ambush, and especially as our good friend, the rancher down there, who was doing nothing more than simply traveling on his land in a cart because he did not have the ability to move very freely, in the past drug cartels when approached would disappear. What we're finding out now is there's a change of attitude. All of a sudden now they are not running away. They stood their ground, and they shot the rancher, and they shot his dog. They stood their ground, and they lured the deputy into an ambush and shot him.

There is a change in the attitude that is taking place there. And as the gentleman from Texas said, this is a change that's not taking place in Mexico—which would be bad enough—this is taking place in the United States. And still the Federal Government does not change its policies and procedures to combat that.

We seem as if there are land managers who are satisfied with making sure that drug cartels control our territory.

In Oregon Pipe National Monument, indeed the land manager down there, Mr. Baiza, seemed to be more concerned about the fact that the Border Patrol, instead of doing a Y to back up and go around, was going in a circular pattern on his land than he was about the fact that two-thirds of his land is controlled by the drug cartel, and Americans cannot go there unless they are escorted with an armed escort. And even then—it is amazing that as part of our publicity to attract people to visit public lands, we tell them, You can't go here. That seems like a bizarre concept, and it certainly doesn't define sovereignty as I thought sovereignty was defined.

I yield back to the gentleman who was spot-on in that observation.

Mr. CARTER. Here's another thing. We're talking about the rural areas, which, you know, one time we were having a hearing in Homeland Security; we were talking about helicopters, and we were talking about drones. And many people were asking about it. So I asked them, Okay, Now, there's at least some people that—we had DUNCAN HUNTER at that time who was saying we not only needed a double fence for the entire border, but we needed a high-speed highway in between it so that the Border Patrol could respond quickly.

And so I asked this guy about these helicopters. I said, Okay, what do you use these helicopters for? He said Well, we go out and we spot these large groups of immigrants that are crossing in Arizona and New Mexico and some in California. I said, Oh, so if our electronic equipment gives you a signal that there's something there, you go out there and you look at them from your helicopter and you swoop down. No, no, no. We don't swoop down. We check to see if they have adequate water and food supplies. And if they don't, we drop them water and food supplies so they don't die in the desert.

Well, that's very compassionate. But now I hear from my friend in Rock Springs who was talking about sitting on his back porch of his ranch looking down into sort of a drawdown behind his place, and his wife said, Look there. That looks like 20 illegals crossing our property. Get in the truck and go down and run them off. And he said, Mama, wait a minute. And he picked up his binoculars and looked, and he saw at least the two at the front of that line of folks had automatic weapons over their shoulder, and the two at the end of the line had automatic weapons over their shoulder. And all of them had large backpacks on their back, obviously carrying drugs.

And he said, Mama, you don't shoot those people off. They'll kill you. We'll call the Border Patrol. Hopefully they will do something about it. He called them. They didn't get there. They tried but they didn't get there. They were too far away.

But here's something from CNN. This was May 18, 2010. Tuesday, May 18. That's pretty current. Twenty-five people have been killed over this weekend in drug-related violence in the Mexican border city of Ciudad Juarez. Among those slain were 30 Federal police personnel, including three officers who had been engaged in controlling the ever-increasing spate of violence in the north Mexican City. Ciudad Juarez in Tijuana state is now the world's murder capital with near a thousand murders occurring since January 2010.

This city lying close to the border with Texas of the United States has witnessed a surge of violence in recent times over control of the key drug smuggling routes to the U.S. between rival gangs of Sinaloa and Juarez cartels.

That's a clip out of the newspaper. That's day before yesterday, right? Or today. That's yesterday. Yeah. No, it's today. That's today. That's out of today's newspaper. But that's about this last weekend.

Now, we can't stand still and let this happen on our border. We are sending soldiers into harm's way in places around the world to stop violence and 23,000 people have died across the border in a place where, by the way, by Texas standpoint, many of us call—used to be one of the places that we dearly loved to visit. We have friends that we know of across the border. In

my lifetime, I've been across that border more than a hundred times, probably 500 times.

So although there were places you didn't want to go over there, there still was—they were still a sister city. People forget that El Paso-Juarez is a city of I think almost 3 million people. It's a huge metropolitan area. That's a big city over there across the border. And look at the violence that took place this weekend.

We see the shows on television with the gangs shooting at each other. But they are happening across the border from major cities like El Paso.

I yield back.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate that, and I understand we do have some sensitivity to the issues that are taking place in Mexico, and I am proud that the Mexican government is starting to crack down on the illegal drug cartels on their side of the border. And it is a violence that is spilling over. And in some respects, we don't have the ability to control that.

But where we do have the ability to control—and once again I have to go back to the fact that our land policy is now the prime area in which the violence is taking place, in which the drug cartels are trying to go, where we do have the ability to control, it is simply wrong for us not to do that. It is wrong for us to have as our national policy—it's wrong for us to have any other national priority than securing our southern border for the safety of our people.

And once again, what we are talking about is the worst kinds of people we want to keep out of here. We're not talking about stopping, as you mentioned very early on, stopping all immigration in this country. There are certain kinds of entrepreneurial spirits we want to have in this Nation. The drug cartels are not that person. The human traffickers are not that person, are not that. Those who are bringing in potential prostitutes are not that. Those who are actually doing the rape trees with the monuments—just unthinkable violence—those are not the kind we're after. And the potential terrorists carrying a bomb or any other kind of device is now something that we must have as uppermost in our consideration.

And that's why when we have the opportunity at least to establish policy and procedures on the Federal level that deal specifically with Federal land, it is just flat out wrong of us not to insist that we do that.

□ 2150

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman would yield for a moment. Question: When America retains or takes public land, aren't we as a body of Americans stewards of that land for this Nation? Isn't it our job to take care of the property that the Federal Government has? Isn't that the job of the Interior Department, to be a good steward of that land, to make sure that land thrives

and it is safe and it is a part of the body politic of the whole country's ownership?

Now, how can they possible think that it is for the well-being of the American populace to have our land that we own as a body politic full of drug dealers, rapists, and prostitute smugglers? Why in the world won't they open the roads up to our law enforcement to go in there and stop this?

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. The gentleman, if I may, asks a pertinent question, a two-part question. First, I wish the Federal Government didn't own quite so much land; I would be happier with that. But if they are going to take control of that land, they have to take control of that land.

In deference to some within the Department of the Interior and Forest Service, because once again I think common sense would say if people were of like mind and people were of good purposes, they should be able to sit down and work these situations out. This is not rocket science. This should be common sense. But in deference to some of them, the law to which they look for guidance says they have to manage it for wilderness designation and endangered species aspects first. That is the way they are interpreting it. I personally think they could reinterpret that very easily administratively if they chose. But that is the interpretation, which is one of the other reasons I think the law that we have proposed, the law that passed in the Senate but didn't get over here, that we passed over here but didn't pass in the Senate, needs to be put in place so we make it very, very clear that on these public lands, indeed, public security is the number one priority, and that we want to stop the drugs and the violence from coming across here.

Mr. CARTER. And to yield to another question: Isn't it a fact that the kind of people that they are letting in there without any law enforcement being able to stop them are not what you would call good citizens for taking care of the wilderness nor good citizens for protecting endangered species?

Look at that picture you are holding up there: bottles, cans, clothing. It looks like the city dump outside of the city here. Now, is that protecting our wilderness?

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. That's the irony of the situation in which we find ourselves. The very land we are trying to protect is the land that is being destroyed by people who don't care about the quality and purpose of the land. And this is what we must stop. This is, unfortunately, what the reality of today is. And that is sad. And it should be one of the reasons why our policies should be very clear and very open, and why, when you talk to people, they shake their heads in amazement, because this just does not make common sense.

I think you may have some statistics about that.

Mr. CARTER. Just real quickly, we have this issue with the Arizona law.

And I think everyone says that the Arizona law really is an outcry from Arizonans saying: if you are not going to do it, we are all going to get involved.

But maybe the administration is setting a policy or a mindset here that is causing some of these things, because public opinion versus the opinion of our Speaker and our President seem to go in opposite directions.

Public opinion, and I believe that after they heard what you said tonight, they would even say it louder, they would say: my Lord, if we are not enforcing our borders and all this horrible stuff is happening down there, somebody has got to. And I don't blame Arizona for saying we want to have the right to ask questions.

So look at these polls: 51 percent, Gallup 59 approved; McClatchy Newspaper 61 approved; Fox News 61 approve. And yet President Obama; Attorney General Eric Holder; the Secretary of State, Posner; and the Department spokeswoman, P.J. Crowley, all seem to take the position that this is some horrible infringement upon goodness and mercy and the Constitution of the United States.

Well, maybe we have got to get our minds set straight. We have got to start realizing that our job as Members of this Congress, this whole body, we take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. And in that Constitution, it tells us one of our responsibilities is to defend our Nation against all enemies.

These are enemies of our country. If you don't believe it, I will be glad to take you down to places in Texas where the abuse of the drugs that are killing our children are clear to be seen on the streets, and you tell me if that's not an attack on our country for those drugs to come pouring in here. And you tell me the rapes are not an attack. Maybe it is happening to poor innocent people from foreign lands getting smuggled in here, but the rapes are taking place in the United States; and that aggravated sexual assault is taking place on those hundreds of women. That is a serious felony offense in every jurisdiction in this country. And we know it is going on, and we are using regulations to hold the hands of those who would protect those innocents. It drives you nuts to listen to this stuff.

□ 2200

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate your emphasis on the public attitude there. I do not have a window into the hearts of what Arizona legislators may or may not have done. But in the back of my mind, I cannot keep telling myself, or I cannot keep wondering, that if we as a Federal Government had actually taken charge of our southern border and our northern border, if we as a Federal Government had stopped the most heinous of individuals who are freely coming in here now, perhaps the anxiety level or the anger level would not have made necessary the

particular Arizona statute. Now, that's pure speculation on my part as well. But I cannot help thinking that if we were doing our jobs and getting all of the government agencies—Interior, Ag, Forest Service, and Homeland Security—to work together and do the right thing for people, just to take a commonsense approach, that we would lower at least the rhetoric of the discussion, and we would raise the security feeling of people, and maybe people like Rob Krentz would be alive today to be with his family.

Mr. CARTER. Well, I thank the gentleman for coming down here and actually enlightening me on some facts that I was not aware of because, like I say, we retain our public lands in Texas. So we look at Texas, the issues—it's just as serious on the Texas border, but it's a different issue on the Texas border. But they're all serious. The incursions into Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California are getting worse every time they occur, and it's time for us to unite and defend our borders.

We need an immigration policy that works. I'm for that. I think everyone is. But I'm not for rewarding criminal behavior. I will never be rewarding criminal behavior. We need to stop the border and seal it up and then come up with an immigration policy that is fair and takes into mind that the law has a purpose in this country. It is the glue that holds this society together.

I thank my friend for coming and joining me.

THE OIL SPILL HAS NOT REACHED FLORIDA'S COAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DRIEHAUS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MEEK) is recognized for half the remaining time until midnight.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it's an honor to come before the House, and as you know, I am no stranger to the floor when it comes down to addressing the House about issues that are not only facing the State of Florida but also facing the country.

You know that we have had a number of incidents that have taken place in the gulf in recent years, Hurricane Katrina and other storms like it, and now we have a threat to not only our environment but also the economy of the Gulf States. Tonight I have come to address some of the issues that are facing the State of Florida right now.

Everyone knows of the effects of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. They also understand what they see on the news every night of not only environmentalists but also scientists and responders to the incident and what they're doing. America is being educated on what's going on. Our water is deep. It's 5,000 feet.

I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, I just recently left the gulf coast area. I had an opportunity in my own State to be in

Tampa and then moving on up to Panama City and the cities in between Panama City and Pensacola. I had the opportunity to meet with some good Floridians, and I picked up some first-hand ideas on what we can do to be able to stabilize not only the economy but also do away with some of the rumors that are out there that are affecting the overall economic outlook for that particular area. I also, after leaving Pensacola, went to the command center there in Mobile, Alabama, and had an opportunity to meet with some of the coordinators that are there on behalf of the Coast Guard, also coordinators for the State of Florida, coordinators also for the recovery effort as it relates to oil companies.

I just want to say from the outset, Mr. Speaker, that those that are responsible for this spill, need it be BP or Halliburton or the number of other companies that have been named, I guarantee you this, that response will not go without them paying. And I think it's very, very important that everyone on this House floor understands that many people have been affected due to the lack of regulation, need it be from the regulatory agency not doing what they should do. And I know that this Congress will find out more about what did happen and did not happen and the mismanagement that took place, but also as it relates to BP, Halliburton, and others' responsibility of what they were supposed to do to make sure that this did not happen.

Because they were irresponsible—we have individuals that work paycheck by paycheck. Some individuals work cash jobs. Some families have been fishing there in the gulf for a very long time, and they have been affected. I've talked to fishermen in Panama City, and I have also talk to fishermen in Pensacola and those that are concerned about the perception that's out there. We do not have oil on the beaches in Florida; we don't have oil within the Florida waters in Florida. But somehow, somehow, the perception has been that there's oil on the beach, and I can tell you that it's affected the economy of those communities.

I just want to share with the Members that it's very important that we not only get out accurate information but we use every tool we can. And meeting with those fishermen in Panama City where their boats were there in the slips, they're usually out on the water catching fish, but people have canceled their reservations because they feel that the water is unsafe to fish in. That is not the case. Those are some of the things that I'm going to talk about here today.

These communities are already hit. And I want to make sure that Americans understand that they can come to Florida and they can vacation there and they should not cancel their reservations, because it will be affecting the economy not only in Florida but for individuals that work hard every day, that were already on their knees

as it relates to an economic slowdown that we're experiencing right now. Now we see fishermen who were saying that they had their books filled all through the snapper season to only find that many individuals are canceling, and corporations that had planned retreats down in the panhandle area from Apalachicola right on up to Escambia County decided to cancel their reservations.

So maybe we can do away with some of the myths that are out there. This is not just about the fishermen. It's about the hotel industry. It's about the tourism industry in Florida that holds our economy as being the number one spot in creating jobs.

I have some charts here, Mr. Speaker, and it talks about the \$65 billion that tourism generates in the State of Florida. And I can tell you, just recreational saltwater fishing impacts Florida's economy \$5 billion, over 50,000 jobs, and I think it's very, very important that everyone understands the economy in Florida is already some 11.3 and above as it relates to unemployment. Some of the communities that are involved—and I will talk about the unemployment rates that are there as we move along, and people who feel sorry for those individuals that are impacted, I can tell you, you can do something about it. You can go down to that area and enjoy yourself. I think it's important. Come down to Florida.

I also want to also just share a few other statistical data that I have here. "Boating impacts Florida's economy with over \$18 billion and over 220,000 jobs." "Florida averages over 35 million fishing trips per year," and, unfortunately, that industry is hurting, as I described earlier. I think that a number of folks need to understand that many of these fishing families that are along that coastline, I think they're too small to fail.

We talk about "too big to fail" when we look at the financial industry. These individuals are the reason why hotel rooms are filled there and the reason why the restaurants have individuals that are walking in and out of them and the reason why people come to that neck of the woods. And I think it's important that everyone understands what we're facing here.

This is some statistical data that I have already mentioned here, but I think it's important that everyone understands that in Florida we're trying to do everything we can. I met with a hotel owner that said that she has over 40 rooms but only seven reservations. She has a staff that's over 35 individuals, but I know that she's going to have to lay some folks off. That's not because of any act against our country, but there is an environmental perception that the beaches in Panama City have oil on them and that folks can't come down and enjoy themselves.

When I met with them, I said, Listen, I've already filed legislation with Senator BILL NELSON over in the Senate to

call for a moratorium until we figure out how we can make these rigs safe and to make sure that there's a moratorium on expansion of offshore oil drilling off the coast of Florida and in the Gulf of Mexico. That's already filed. Legislation is already filed. RUSH HOLT, the Congressman here, in a companion bill over in the Senate, moving the liability cap up to make sure that these oil companies do not get off the hook for the kind of misery that they have put on these individuals who just wanted to work every day.

□ 2210

I shared with them what the SBA is providing for small businesses. But I can tell you in the final analysis, Mr. Speaker, they said, KENDRICK, if you can go back to Congress and let folks know that they can come down here, we are open for business and that we are ready to receive them, that will help us more than everything that you just mentioned. Everything you just mentioned will be for the future, but for right now, they have mortgages to meet. They can't take a second on their home because they have already taken that second mortgage on their home. They don't have the money to be able to continue to make that payment for the slip that they have at the marina. They have bills that they have to meet. And I can tell you, ladies and gentlemen, it is important. As a Member of Congress, that is the least I can do, to come to the floor tonight and stand up on behalf of the individuals who need someone to stand up on their behalf.

These are some of the guys I met with there in Panama City. As a fisherman myself, I get excited just looking at this picture. I am looking at some king mackerel and grouper and redfish, and I even see a parrot fish. These are the fishermen that are out there. These are some of the guys that I met with that are ready to go to work, but people are canceling on them and saying there is oil in the water. There is not oil in the water.

These pictures were just taken last week. This was not taken 6 months ago. They wanted to take this picture to let people know that they can come down and fish, ready, set, go, and clean. Stay a couple of days and enjoy yourself. It is a seasonal community along this gulf coast area, especially along the panhandle of Florida. They only have 100 to 120 days. They have the most fluctuating economy in the State of Florida because it is seasonal, and I think it is very, very important that we support these individuals.

These individuals are affected because of the lack of responsibility of those who are responsible for oil that is gushing out on the bottom of the gulf right now. I think it is important when we look at leadership that we understand that the economy is going to be affected time after time again when individuals are irresponsible. One, by not standing up as leaders when they are

supposed to stand up as leaders and to be consistent and, two, turning their back and not paying attention to the details. I will go back to that, but I think it is important. I am going to bring the fishing picture back up again and I like it.

Visitflorida.com is a Web site that you can go to. I think it is important that you understand you can go to this Web site, get accurate information, and on the Web site you have key points, key areas you can click on, and it lets you know Twitter updates on what is going on on that particular beach in that part of Florida. I think it is important that you understand that coming to Florida for many individuals who are hit by hard times, you don't have the opportunity to get on a plane and fly overseas. It is cheaper to come down.

Here is where the rubber meets the road. I am going to spend a little time on this map because I think it is important. When we look at our economy, it is not only the Florida economy, it is the U.S. economy. This is Deepwater Horizon's project right there. This is where the incident took place. This map was updated by NOAA as of 6 p.m. today. I think it is important that you understand this red line is the red line of the area that is shut off. This has very little to do with the area I am talking about, from Apalachicola over to Pensacola, you can see this little black line here, the Florida waters that Florida has jurisdiction over, where there is a proposal to call a special session to put in the State Constitution calling for no oil drilling around the State of Florida as it relates to our Constitution. That would be a good move because what is happening right now, our economy is being affected and will be affected. We will not have the resources that we need to deal with schools and health care, a number of other issues that the State has to take responsibility for.

I am filing bills and giving voice to those individuals that I met with that said Listen, if you can do everything you can to help us, it would help us be able to bounce back.

This area right here is the area that was shut down as of 6 p.m. today. This is only 19 percent of the gulf, and this is very, very deep water. The only kind of fishing going on out there is tuna fishing. The fish that you saw and the chart before that are caught in this area, where these boats are going out right here. So it has nothing to do with this. And believe me, the Department of Health will let you know these areas are shut down, and they are not open for fishing.

I know there was some rumor—it wasn't rumor, it was fact; some tar balls were found by the Florida Keys. Those are being analyzed. Being a Florida guy, I can tell you, you get a little tar every now and then. It may not be from the Deepwater Horizon project, who knows. But we don't want hysteria going throughout saying there is oil

down in the Keys now. We don't know that as a fact. I think it is very important that we understand that.

I can tell you one thing: As much as I fought against offshore oil drilling in the State of Florida, around the State of Florida, I can tell you I am just as concerned as some, but it is not for alarm; that beach is still open.

This little chart here is just in case people don't want to take my word for it. You can go on to Grandpanamabeachrentals.com. This is a Web cam just to let you know that the beach is open—ready, set, go for visitors. I think that is something that is very, very important that people need to understand.

Now to get to the bread and butter here, Mr. Speaker. I think it is important. You've been hearing a lot about how we are trying to shut this oil down, how the Coast Guard is a part of that, the EPA, BP, and a number of other agencies. But I can tell you where the rubber meets the road. This Apalachicola area all of the way to Escambia County, you have the counties that are already affected by unemployment. Wakulla County is 7.2 percent unemployment. Gadsden County also has individuals living up in this area, the panhandle we call northwest Florida, that are affected by 9.6 percent unemployment. Liberty County has 5.3 percent unemployment; Franklin County, 7.1 percent unemployment; Gulf County, 9.8 percent unemployment; Calhoun County, 8.2 percent unemployment; Jackson County has 7.2 percent unemployment. Bay County has 8.9 percent unemployment; and Washington County, also up here in the panhandle area, has 9.6 percent unemployment. Holmes County, 7.2 percent unemployment; Walton County, 6.8 percent unemployment; Okaloosa County, 7.2 percent unemployment; Santa Rosa County, 9.4 percent unemployment; and Pensacola has 9.8 percent unemployment.

I say all of that, ladies and gentlemen, because if we don't kill this whole issue that we have oil on the beaches of Florida, those unemployment numbers that I just mentioned are going to get higher. That is not fiction; that is fact. I think it is important that we understand that even though BP and Halliburton and all of these other companies that took advantage of what they were supposed to do and put these individuals in a financial situation that they are not even going to be able to provide for their families, I want those families to know that we are going to do everything we can, at least I am as a Member of Congress, to make sure that these individuals pay.

That is not going to put any food on the table, not right now, but I tell you one thing: That if we don't do our part, as individuals not living in the area that I just mentioned, to make sure that we do everything that we can to support those Floridians and also those Americans, then shame on us. We need to be able to stand up for them.

I think it is also important to understand, we talk about this issue of offshore oil drilling. It is okay to be against it now that you have oil in the gulf. I understand Louisiana and New Orleans, there is a judge that is handling all of the court orders that are coming through. BP is trying to move that hearing to Houston. I wonder why. I guess for a more favorable kind of judge or environment so they can have that as the home base so they can be able to have influence over the jury pool or what have you.

□ 2220

We need to pay very close attention to what's happening. People are scared. People are concerned. Some people may be looking at it as a vacation situation. We have folks that I just mentioned trying to give some representation here tonight that are directly affected. They have children too. They have mortgages too. They have car notes too and boat notes too. And they have to make ends meet.

Exxon Valdez is the only thing that we can really point to to see the outcome measures of what happened to a community when there was an oil spill.

Now, I commend those workers that are out there trying to rally up and round up this oil off the top of the water. I commend them for their work. I went by their command center. There are a lot of great Americans that are working to try to save communities. The two Coast Guard individuals that I was with, the two captains, they both live in Santa Rosa County. They said, KENDRICK, I have a vested interest in making sure that this oil doesn't hit the beach. And they're out there working some 20-hour days, making sure that they're able to skim and burn and pick up this oil. But they can't get it all.

And it's not on the beaches of Florida, and I think it's very important that everyone understands that. And there are people that are working.

But I'll be doggone if we allow these oil executives to come to Congress with \$1,200 suits on and say they're not going to answer questions, and folks back home are suffering.

I think it's important that everyone understands that this is serious business. The clean-up of this Horizons project is going to take years, not months but years. And I think it's important that everyone understands, when we look at national security and we talk about green initiatives, that folks don't feel that it's some sort of liberal tree-hugging experience. China's doing it. India's doing it. Why do we have to be third or fourth as a country when we look at alternative fuel sources?

We talk about solar power. Folks think that's weak. I look at it as putting folks to work, maybe diversifying opportunities for these people that I've identified for those who have been fishing for generations and generations. Maybe they can have some other opportunities.

Biomass. I speak as a Congressman that has promoted biomass as it relates to our agricultural opportunities that we have and reusing sugar cane and reusing some of our crops as it relates to orange peels and others to turn them into energy, to put power back into the grid.

And to talk about solar power constantly, as coming from the Sunshine State, I talk about solar power because I see opportunities in it. I see homeowners being able to have the opportunity to save on their electric bill. But it's all about the transition. So if we continue to depend on fossil fuel, especially when it comes down to affecting the economy of so many Gulf State communities, communities along the Gulf States that are affected by this; and the dollars that are being deployed right now is something that we can prevent in the future.

So, Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to do my part here tonight. I wanted to make sure those individuals in this picture here, that I didn't let them down. I told them that I would bring voice to their issue as it relates to, which is my issue too, as it relates to the fact that people are canceling on these guys, and gals I must add.

And I just really want to thank Pamela Anderson for supplying this picture also at Anderson Marina. And they want to go to work, and we need to give them an opportunity to go to work.

But as we look at this issue, Mr. Speaker, it's important that as this Congress moves with the investigation and the legislation that I'm a prime sponsor of and cosponsor of, that's not enough. It's making sure that we're able to look at this situation as though it is a natural disaster, and the Federal response should treat it as though it is.

So we need to make sure that these individuals do not fail, because if we didn't let the banks fail, we should not let these individuals that work every day, pay taxes, and many of whom are veterans in this country, and they're Democrats and they're Republicans and Independent. I can tell you one thing about this oil spill. I don't care what your party affiliation is. The bottom line is the bottom line. And when 50 percent of your business is walk-ups, and that shuts down to 1 or 2 percent, and you have a boat that usually you're taking six people out on and now you're only taking one, and the other person happens to be your cousin, something is really wrong with that; and it's going to affect these families.

So I hope that as we move on, not only with the investigation, because we're an investigative body, but as we look at the effects that this oil spill has brought about, I think that we have to take into account what we're going through right now.

My heart goes out to my brethren in Alabama. My heart goes out to those that are in Mississippi. My heart goes out to Louisiana. I think it's very im-

portant that folks understand that this issue is just not a gulf issue. It's a United States issue, and it's a perfect example of why we need to move forward as it relates to alternative fuel and energy in our country so that we don't have to find ourselves in a situation where individuals are affected by some mishap that took place because individuals were irresponsible and brought about pain and suffering for these individuals that are trying to work and put food on the table for their families.

With that, Mr. Speaker, it was an honor to come to the floor. I want to let the membership know that many Members of the Florida delegation wanted to be here this evening; but due to the hour, they were not able to be here. The Florida delegation will be meeting tomorrow. When I say the Florida delegation, I'm saying the Members of the House and the Senate will come together to talk about this issue of Florida and its deep water Horizons oil spill. This directly affects our economy because our economy is all about tourism.

I hope in that Florida delegation meeting that there is a continued bipartisan spirit to not only help Florida bounce back, but also, as we move forward, as we look at energy, as policymakers, that we remember this moment, that we remember that all of Florida is going to be affected by the perception that there's oil in the water. And so it doesn't matter if you represent the west coast or you represent southern Florida or you represent the east coast of Florida or you're in the middle of Florida, every last one of those Members, the 27 members of the delegation, with two Senators, I think it's very, very important, including two Senators, I think it's very, very important that we remember this moment, remember the Floridians that are being affected, and the fact that our economy already, we're on our knees, and we're getting ready to get hit in the back of the head again if we don't cap this oil from coming out from the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, and we don't remember this moment as we move forward as it relates to our national energy policy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

SUPERVISION OF OFFSHORE DRILLING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend from Florida, his discussion about energy. It's certainly a timely topic.

I think we're all pretty upset with what BP has done. We heard the President point out that we're not going to have any finger-pointing. But that was yesterday. That was yesterday's news.

Then I understand today the White House announces that it's going to have a commission that's going to do the finger-pointing. So one day no finger-pointing, the next day we're going to have a commission to do the finger-pointing.

□ 2230

So I guess we know that nobody that comes in here would ever do anything but tell the truth, but whoever is sending out those messages sure is being inconsistent.

I heard the President say last week that he was tired of all the cozy relationships between Big Oil and government. Well, as long as Big Oil is being properly supervised, then we are okay. But the trouble is in the last year-and-a-half apparently things have not been going so well in the area of supervision. There is an article that the AP put out: Federal inspections on the rigs not as claimed. This was actually from Sunday, May 16.

This article indicates the Federal agency responsible for ensuring the Deepwater Horizon was operating safely before it exploded last month fell well short of its own policy that the rig be inspected at least once per month. The agency's inspection frequency on Deepwater Horizon fell dramatically over the past 5 years, and apparently in the last year-and-a-half that has dropped significantly.

According to the article, let's see, this indicates officials said 83 inspections had been performed since the rig arrived in the gulf 104 months ago, which was September of 2001. And then being questioned about the once per month claim, officials subsequently revised that total up to 88 inspections. And the number of more recent inspections changed from 26 to 48 since January of 2005. No explanation was given for the upward revisions.

But what's amazing to some of us is the fact that you could have a level 5 hurricane as existed in the gulf with Hurricane Katrina before it hit the coast of Louisiana—once it hit the coast it was a level 3, but out there at the rigs it was still a 5—and some of those platforms were completely destroyed, completely destroyed, but the blowout preventers worked. There was no oil leaked. So you wonder, What's the deal?

And relying on the old adage here in Washington that no matter how cynical you get it's never enough to catch up, begin thinking about the President deploring this cozy relationship between Big Oil and the government. Because if he is blowing smoke, then maybe there's fire there.

So we got to looking, as, after all, it is MMS, the Minerals Management Service of the Department of the Interior that's supposed to be monitoring British Petroleum and making sure that our environment's kept safe because we need the energy. My friend from Florida was talking about all the alternative energies. Well, that's going

to cost a ton of money to develop. So on the one hand you can shut down this economy and prevent everybody from driving cars, prevent the trains from carrying all the freight that they do, prevent ships from traveling using the fuel they do, stop all these things, stop commerce completely and somehow come up with money to develop alternative energies, or you can develop what we have and make sure that the government is doing a good enough job as a watchdog to make sure that there are not these kind of violations. That's what could be done.

And some of us have proposed repeatedly that all you have to do is use the resources we have got, take the government's royalty and use that to develop alternative energy sources so that as we deplete our energy resources, more than any nation in the world when you consider all the different resources we have, use the government's share of the royalty to fund alternative energy research so that we keep moving smoothly, transitioning into the day when we don't need any type of carbon-based fuel. But it's not in the next few years.

We saw efforts in the last 2½ years since Republicans properly lost the majority because they were spending too much. Little did we know those that convinced the public to elect them to stop the deficit spending would do 10 times the spending, or create 10 times the deficit in 1 year that we dealt with in 1 year right after I got here. But be that as it may, we have the resources to drive this economy like none in the world. We have the resources that will allow us to take those royalties and to develop resources so we don't need the carbon-based fuel that we are using today.

We could be moving toward nuclear energy, making sure it's a cookie-cutter-type facility and that parts can be utilized in different facilities. You train somebody to work in one, they can work in others. Those things can be done, but we are not moving in that direction. We are still moving, under this majority, toward greater and greater reliance on foreign oil and foreign energy.

So wanting to see, though, what could the President be talking about regarding this cozy relationship? Being on the Natural Resources Committee, I have some institutional recollection of things that have gone on since I have been here the last 5½ years, and one of the things that we have taken up was the fact that during the last 2 or 3 years of the Clinton administration the Department of the Interior had at least a couple of people who intentionally left language regarding price controls out of the Federal leases with major oil for offshore drilling. And it has cost this Nation millions and millions of dollars because it was knowingly done.

We had hearings, brought the Inspector General in. And I was one who inquired, Why hasn't there been a more thorough investigation about why these individuals intentionally, know-

ingly left the price control language out of the leases? It was always put there under former President Bush, under George W. Bush. His Department of the Interior always put it in. But for some reason, the last 2 or 3 years of the Clinton administration it was left out. And the Inspector General indicated that, well, he couldn't talk to those two particular individuals in question because they left government service.

Found it a little bit hard myself to understand why you can't investigate gross negligence, and if not gross negligence maybe even intentional misconduct. But we won't know until the proper investigation is done, why wouldn't he, as the Inspector General who was charged with doing the inspection while the Bush administration was in the White House, why he wouldn't do this.

Now, this is a man who had worked in the Clinton administration, and now he is Inspector General. Of course, his idea was to blame Bush, a theme that's followed up today even, even though it wasn't President Bush that negotiated the leases. It was the Clinton administration Department of the Interior. But one of the two individuals that he said, Well, we just can't question her because she is no longer a part of the government. She has gone back in the private sector. There is nothing we can do about it.

And so I certainly wondered myself why you wouldn't pursue that, perhaps turn it over to the FBI, to the Justice Department, let them do some investigation, because nobody is beyond their investigation of potential Federal wrongdoing, certainly mismanagement in costing the country millions and millions of dollars. But it's not just that it cost the country millions and millions of dollars. It made that money for the big oil companies with which the Clinton administration cut these deals.

□ 2240

But anyway, that individual who had worked with the Department of the Interior and had assisted in seeing that the leases did not contain the price control language cost the government taxpayers millions and made those millions, transferred to the big oil companies, whatever happened to her?

Well, a little checking because we know the President said there's a cozy relationship he was concerned about. It turns out that this administration has put her back in the Interior Department as the deputy assistant secretary for Minerals Management Service. The people, MMS, the very people who were supposed to inspect these offshore rigs, the very people who are supposed to make sure that the blowout preventers worked properly so that if there's a catastrophe like Hurricane Katrina, the blowout preventers work and no oil is leaked from those wells. Well, it didn't work out here, as the AP article talks about. The inspections weren't done with the regularity that they were supposed to.

Now, I agree with the President that we need to be working on issues and not finger-pointing, except that if we—the problem is there are other rigs under operation right now under the supervision of these same folks that let this happen. We can't afford more disasters like this in the gulf or anywhere else.

I've been a strong advocate for offshore drilling, but I anticipated that we would have a government that would not spend days and weeks deciding what to do, that they would get out there and do something. Not do a fly-over and a wave-by, but an actual on-the-job, on-the-ground, you're-going-to-get-this-done.

Now, we've heard that maybe the boot was on the neck of these folks. It feels like maybe it's more on the toe or something because we don't seem to be moving in the right direction. You hear stories—you know, having so many friends that know something about oil and gas. You hear different versions about potential ways to close this well up. God help BP if it turns out they could have closed this with some explosives very quickly but have not acted quickly enough in order to hopefully some day rework the same well, letting this disaster hit the coast in this manner.

So what is the administration doing? I anticipated that with offshore drilling we would make sure that these blowout preventers were regularly tested—which wasn't happening here under this administration—and that if there were an accident, we would see what happened with Katrina; they would shut themselves down.

And we can't see that there's really any strong movement toward inspecting the rest of the rigs that this Minerals Management Service may have neglected just like this BP rig. They ought to be out there on every rig checking and making sure that they're not allowing this to happen somewhere else.

I'm not for shutting down the energy resources. But when you see a major company having more than one problem and other major oil companies not having the same problems, it does make you wonder if they are, number one, not being properly inspected. And if they're not being properly inspected, do they have a cozy relationship?

Well, let's see. This new deputy assistant secretary for Minerals Management Service, what job did she come from? Well, here it is. She was the general manager for social investment programs in strategic partnerships at British Petroleum America in Houston. Previously, other work experience, she had been director of Global Health, Safety, Environment and Emergency Response. That would be people regarding safety and environment and emergencies. They probably dealt with the company she was with on blowout preventers, things that would prevent emergencies, since she was the director of safety and environmental emergency

responses. Oh, yes, that was for British Petroleum of London.

Well, what other experience did she have? Well, previously she had also been a vice president for Health, Safety and Environment. Environment like preventing oil spills? What company would she have gotten her training? Oh, yes. That was British Petroleum of North America in Los Angeles.

But 1995 to 2001 when the Bush administration came in and let her go, she served as the assistant secretary for Land and Minerals Management at the Department of the Interior, where she was the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of the Interior for environmentally responsible stewardship. Isn't that special?

So, once you hear the chief executive of the land talking about chief executives of big oil companies being too cozy with his administration, well, it bears looking into. And you don't have to go very far to see there is a very serious problem here. And the person that worked for British Petroleum that may have worked with MMS officials from the British Petroleum side is now the deputy secretary or assistant secretary with MMS, working with these same people, of which she used to be one. Interesting.

Now, we know that the jobs have not come as was promised. We were told a year and a half ago that if we would move in a socialist direction, give \$787 billion more on top of the ridiculous Wall Street bailout from months before, that if we add another \$787 billion in a so-called stimulus package, that that would prevent the unemployment rate from ever going above 8. We were told if we didn't pass that \$787 billion of a stimulus package, the President said unemployment might reach as high as 8½ percent. Well, doesn't that sound good now?

□ 2250

Wouldn't it have been nice not to have passed that \$787 billion porkulus bill and have unemployment not go beyond 8.5 percent? Because what happens is the government is sucking all the air out of the capital in the country. I keep hearing my friends across the aisle talk about banks not making loans. Well, there are a couple of problems.

Number one, the Federal Government is using up all the capital to build new buildings, hire new people, 60,000. The biggest sector of hiring in the last month was from Census workers. Well, that's not long-term help for the economy. It is a job that needs to be done. I am glad it is not ACORN. Of course, these may be ACORN employees that are now working for the Census Bureau. But that's not good news. How in the world can anybody go out, as the Speaker and the President have, saying: Great news, the unemployment rate went from 9.7 to 9.9. Isn't that great news?

If you talk to the people that are out of work, it is not good news, which is

one of the reasons we have set up a couple of job fairs again to try to marry up people who have jobs open with people that are looking for jobs. We plan on doing one on June 2 in Marshall and then another down in Lufkin July 8. That will be in Nacogdoches, Stephen F. Austin University; and the one in Marshall will be the East Texas Baptist University, and we are going to be trying to marry up people that have some job openings with people that are looking for jobs. The two we have done in the past ended up with hundreds of people having employment that didn't before; but, sadly, not nearly enough people found the employment they needed.

So what is going on? I mean, obviously this government is spending tons of money. We know that Goldman Sachs had the best year they have ever had last year. But then, when you get to scratching, we know the Federal Reserve is refusing to open its books, refusing to be audited. The same people that are demanding that the Intelligence Agency, the FBI, all these other folks, the Department of Defense need to have complete transparency, not demanding the same thing of the Federal Reserve. We have got to keep that secret for some reason, when the truth is we need to know how much trouble the Federal Reserve continues to get us into.

But we were able to pull one contract between the Federal Reserve and New York with someone called Goldman Sachs SF Management, and they got a sweetheart deal here. But it does allow them to basically act on behalf of the Federal Reserve, just do whatever the Federal Reserve could do on their behalf, including hiring people to manage their assets. But in order to be hired to manage assets of the Federal Reserve, the manager, Goldman Sachs, acting on behalf of the Federal Reserve, is restricted to only hiring those outside entities that are listed in Exhibit C of their contract.

So you know that at least restricted them. They couldn't line their own pockets. Except that Goldman Sachs Asset Management LP is the manager acting on behalf of the Federal Reserve; and, lo and behold, Goldman Sachs & Company is an authorized counterparty with whom Goldman Sachs Asset Management can cut a deal as Goldman Sachs Asset Management LP sees fit on behalf of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Well, isn't that special. Isn't that convenient.

Those are the kinds of things we are talking about, I guess, when someone here on the floor or the President talks about these cozy relationships between his administration and others that are not good for America, because that sure doesn't sound good for America.

But you know, there was a time in America when people had a conscience. There was something in this country called morality. And when morality was such an important thing in this

country, if someone was greedy and they through greed, avarice, neglect, ran their car off in a ditch, and even though it was their own fault, their own greed, that got them in trouble. If their neighbors came out and helped them get their car out of a ditch, well, there was this conscience, this still small voice that spoke within the greedy person to say, Gee, I am so sorry. I am so sorry. I will never be able to thank you enough for helping me get my car out of the ditch. I owe you. What can I do for you?

Now we are in a day when greed of an entity like Goldman Sachs, I think they gave 4-1 to help the President get elected over McCain, they ran their car into a ditch during the end of the Bush administration. And since the former chairman was the Secretary of the Treasury and he could see his friends were in big trouble, he decided to scare America, tell them the financial sky was falling, to convince the President that the financial sky was falling, and that the only remedy was to give him, Hank Paulson, \$700 billion to play with so that maybe he could keep things from getting too bad.

Well, he kept things from getting bad for Goldman Sachs. That's why it was necessary to bail out AIG. Most of AIG's departments were doing great. It was the credit default swaps that got them in trouble. But, unfortunately, credit default swaps were deals that were done with Goldman Sachs, an awful lot of them. So they had to bail AIG so that of the billions that were paid to AIG to bail them out, most of that would go to Goldman Sachs. So the American taxpayers were on the hook to pull Goldman Sachs' car that their greed drove into the ditch; and once they had it out of the ditch, they run over the rest of America, their neighbors.

There used to be morality. There used to be a conscience. And morality ensured that we could have economic stability. And when you lose morality, you lose economic stability.

There are so many brilliant theologians and philosophers that have talked about this. Chuck Colson was talking about it in a Bible study a little over a year ago, and what he said was true: if you have got morality, you can have economic stability. When you lose economic stability, then throughout history people have always been willing to give up liberty to get economic stability.

But to preserve liberty, wouldn't it have been better just to refine this Nation's morals, our moral foundation? Then we don't lose liberty to get economic stability. You get it by having a moral Nation.

You know, the Miss USA pageant got some notoriety before the pageant this week because the contestants were required to take pictures scantily clad. What was that about? It is about greed. Greed. Figuring, if people saw how thinly clad the contestants were, more people would tune in, which means

more money for the pageant. It is about greed. It is about greed. It keeps coming back to that. So if you get back to morality, you can get economic stability.

One of the things that George Washington warned about, he tried to warn us in his farewell address. Washington said:

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness. Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

So, to be moral, Washington said we need to be a religious people. The Nation once was. In fact, when Washington resigned from the leadership as commanding general of the Revolutionary military, he at the end of his resignation had these words, and this is not the whole thing but I'm shortening it here:

I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in His holy protection; and, that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all, to do Justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that Charity, humility and pacific temper of mind, which were the Characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed Religion, and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy Nation.

Of course, he was talking about the divine author of our blessed religion is how he referred to Jesus.

□ 2300

But to be moral under Judeo-Christian beliefs, we would need to be tolerant and allow the expression of opinions, even those opinions that we happen to disagree with, even when those opinions disagree with our lifestyle. And, Mr. Speaker, when people become so intolerant that they do not allow people to speak their mind even when it is to say, I believe your lifestyle is immoral, then we've lost the liberty that so many have fought for and so many have died for and that the Founders pledged their lives, their liberty, their sacred honor.

You see, there was a time during the revolution and for about 150 years after that where people were taught in school—I was taught in school in my early days that this quote from Voltaire—some say Voltaire, some say Cicero, hundreds of years earlier, but that “I disagree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.” Now it's become, I'm so angry at you because you have said that you disagree with my lifestyle; therefore,

I'm going to get you fired. Not only am I not going to fight to the death for your right to say it, I'm going to get you fired. I'm going to see that you lose all your assets. I'm going to see that property is taken, hopefully, and the government comes after you and hopefully puts you in jail and that you die alone and miserable. What happened to the principles that people fought and died for, “I disagree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it”?

There are friends from across the other side of the aisle who I disagree with profoundly on many issues that are extremely important to me, but I know them and I know their heart, and I know they really, honestly believe that what they're saying is right. And I would fight to the death. I was in the Army 4 years, active duty, took an oath, willing to fight and die for their right to say what they say even though I disagree.

Now we've come full circle. Those same things that the Pilgrims depicted in the scene in the big mural down in the Rotunda, having a big prayer meeting, praying to God for his protection and guidance, and lo and behold, they ended up in Massachusetts, not where they had intended. But they came to this land to get away from discrimination because of their Christian beliefs, and now we've come full circle to where Christian beliefs are the only ones that it's okay to discriminate against. It's a sad time in America.

You know, we had a recent survey that indicated 70 percent of American adults believe their children will not have it as good as they have had it, will not have the opportunities, the liberties that we have had. And the fact is, if we got back to a national morality—and I'm sure not pointing the finger across the aisle because there's plenty of finger-pointing to go around, but we need to do it. It's wrong no matter which side of the aisle, and we need to not be afraid to stand up and say it and say the immorality needs to be addressed, and we need to protect this country, its liberties, its prosperity, its opportunities, and that can only be done if we do as George Washington suggested.

Now, there is another country around the world, halfway around the world, called Israel that is under threat. Iran has made clear through its leader, Ahmadinejad, that it needs to be wiped off the map. That leader has also made clear that the great Satan—America, in his mind—also needs to be completely destroyed. How do we ignore that? You ignore those kinds of threats by people who are pursuing the means to carry them out at your own peril, and they seem to be getting ignored.

I was at an APAC dinner recently where I heard a great orator, Senator SCHUMER from New York, and he was pointing out all the things that I agreed with about how Iran was running amok, trying to develop nuclear weapons, and it could not be allowed. It

must not be allowed. It must be stopped. I was thrilled that he was taking that strong position. And he got to the end, and he basically said, So we need sanctions. Sanctions?

We've been trying to have sanctions for years. And while sanction talk continues to go around this administration and Russia and China and others in the U.N. who despise Israel and would also like to see it wiped off the map, the centrifuges in Iran continue to spin. They continue to enrich uranium. Oh, and now we hear that they may be cutting a deal with Turkey to trade some enriched uranium. I mean, there's plenty of bad news to go around, but that has to be stopped. When you have an enemy who has sworn to wipe you off the map, as Iran's leaders have us and Israel together, and he is working as fast as he can to develop the weaponry to do that, then you sit idly by twiddling your thumbs, talking about sanctions at your own peril.

Now, it is true that before the end of last year we began working on a resolution that basically would run through just a small fraction of some of the comments that Ahmadinejad has made. Apparently he has indicated that he believes the Mahdi is coming, will rule over the world, but that he can speed his return if he simply utilizes nuclear weapons. Then the end and the Mahdi's rule comes that much quicker. And yet we've had so-called journalists who have interviewed him, and the man has talked about wiping out this country, including the journalist asking him questions, and yet they don't have the nerve or the sense to ask him, What about your comments about wiping us off the map? What about your comments about bringing about the end of the world as we know it? What about those things? The journalists have become lapdogs. How sad is that? Not all of them. There's some excellent journalists, and apparently they're the ones that this administration is pursuing vendettas against, the way it sounds.

But somebody needs to do the work because we're at risk, as is our dear friend Israel on the other side of the world. And not just Israel, not just the United States, but our Muslim friends who are moderate Muslims that don't believe that jihad means to destroy all your enemies, that they believe that the jihad is within. Well, those are the very people that will also, with us, be wiped out if Ahmadinejad has his way, gets his nuclear weaponry, because he has no use for moderate Muslims. He'll kill them with the rest of us that he considers infidels. How can we allow those centrifuges to continue to spin?

I have been reluctant to come to the floor and talk about this because I wanted to make it a very bipartisan thing—it's gone on for over 6 months—hoping that we would quietly be able to have Democrats take the lead, because I didn't care who took the lead. Take the lead, whoever wants to. But it is

time to step up and stop Iran from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons that pose a threat to Israel, to moderate Muslims, and to the existence of this country. It's time to step up, and sanctions are not doing it.

We know from the Iraq sanctions when Saddam Hussein was in charge that we had dear friends—France, Germany, Russia—cheating on the sanctions. France's friend Joseph Wilson—not Congressman WILSON, but Joseph Wilson started throwing around allegations about the Bush administration. As his wife said, he has dear friends in France.

Well, France was about to come under fire for cheating on the Oil-for-Food Programme, but Mr. WILSON was able to turn the discussion and focus away from France and their cheating on those sanctions to the Bush administration successfully, and the willing allies in the mainstream media went right with him. But it didn't change the fact that cheating went on and that there will be people who are willing to cheat with Iran as long as they're willing to pay money to get what they want.

□ 2310

I think it is actually to China and Russia's credit that they haven't said, Okay, sure, we will agree to sanctions, knowing that they are going to cheat and sell things to Iran and not have competition because sanctions are in place. I think it is to their credit that they have been honest enough to say we don't think sanctions are a good idea. And all of the while the centrifuges continue to spin, and uranium continues to be enriched, and they move toward a bigger and bigger and bigger bomb that poses such a threat to Israel, to our way of life, to our liberties, because even though our liberties have allowed what the jihadists, the radical Islamists see as nothing but corruption, that our liberties have allowed us to move into complete immorality from their way of seeing it, and therefore need to be destroyed. The fact is our liberties allow us to move forward and progress and become what has shown the world the greatest Nation in the history of mankind right here in the United States of America. The greatest ever in the history of the world.

We continue to move forward and advance because of the liberties and encouragement of entrepreneurship. But what are we doing now? Now we are moving more and more of the entrepreneurship into the Federal Government and say the Federal Government is going to take over and take care of things. But the truth is if we allow someone like a modern day Hitler named Ahmadinejad to develop a nuclear weapon—and apparently he may have enough fuel now to make a small bomb, if we allow him to get a bomb, Israel is at risk, we are at risk, and it would take a miracle of God to protect us because we have pulled down our own defenses.

I never seek to push my religious belief on others, but it is my belief, and since people have fought and died so I can express my opinion, it is my belief that God does allow us to have freedom of choice. And when we turn from God in our freedom of choice, and we walk away from his direction, teachings, and become the immoral Nation we have moved into where greed and avarice take over, eventually God turns his back, and you go to the dust heap of history. It has happened over and over. And now we seem to be moving ever so quickly in that direction.

Well, the great news is that this incredible experiment in human liberty and democracy does not have to go away, but it is going to have to take a recommitment to the morals, and of course George Washington, as I read, he said you cannot have morality that will sustain this Nation in exclusion of religious principle.

We know that Benjamin Franklin, I have said it so many times, but because there are still people out there saying Ben Franklin was a deist who believed that a deity created the universe and never involves himself in the things of man, it is important for people to know his own words, because he himself said, in 1787 at the Constitutional Convention, I have lived, sir, a long time. And the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth: That God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it possible an empire could rise without his aid?

Franklin said, We are assured in the sacred writing, sir, that except the Lord build a house, they labor in vain that build it. He went on and said, I also firmly believe that without His, the Lord's concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be confounded by our local partial interests, and we ourselves will become a byword down to future ages.

And that is what scares me now in America.

We, as Franklin said, have forgotten our powerful friend. That is the question that he asked the Constitutional Convention: Have we now forgotten our powerful friend?

If he were here in this body today asking that question, we would have to answer him "yes." There is a judge in Wisconsin who said you couldn't call upon your powerful friend as a Nation on a National Day of Prayer. We have had a Supreme Court say previously that despite the fact that the Constitution came about after Franklin moved that we begin to have daily prayer in Congress, we had a Supreme Court that was so miseducated that they felt like it was improper to have prayer in public places. How did we get so far off base? Well, we have had people that were miseducated.

There was a lady in Mount Pleasant where I grew up, Ms. Milum, she got into her 90s and she could still cook.

And she would call my mother and say, Tell Louie I have some rolls. Her daughter was my mother's best friend, Emma Lou. And one day Emma Lou was talking about a man there in Mount Pleasant. And Ms. Milum said, He's a fool. Emma Lou said, Mother, he has his Ph.D.

And she said, I don't care, he is still a P-H-U-L. Well, I think we have a lot of Ph.D.s and other degrees who are still P-H-U-Ls. They are fools still because they have been educated beyond their means. Or they have become, as scripture refers to them, wise in their own eyes.

As a result, we have people in this country who think that while a madman is spinning centrifuges, developing uranium, and saying that he is going to use it to destroy Israel and America, and of course that will also include destroying moderate Muslims, we are just talking over here about sanctions and can't even agree on them.

We took an oath in this body to support and defend the Constitution. We are supposed to provide for the common defense against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and we have a self-announced enemy to this country that wants to wipe us off the map and he stands there taunting us, developing nuclear weapons, and we are not living up to our oath to provide for the common defense.

I was in West Africa with Mercy Ships, a wonderful charitable institution that helps the lame to walk, the blind to see, provides surgeries for those who do not have health care in Africa. In the country of Togo with around 6 million people, two hospitals, this Mercy Ship is truly a ship of mercy.

But West Africans on the ship wanted to meet with me the last night I was there. I don't know how well educated those folks were. They had hearts of gold, and they were people of prayer. They were Christian brothers and sisters. The oldest gentleman there, Ebenezer said, in essence, it is so important that you understand what America means to the rest of the world.

□ 2320

And to Christians around the world, and those who want to be free, who have freedom, those who want to be free, if you let your country fall, there is no one else in this world, other than God, to help us. You must keep your country strong in order for the rest of us to have hope of protection.

There were so many words of wisdom from that group, one from a young man who said, yes, but we must not only pray for their leaders—in fact, they said, we're excited that you have a Black President. We're concerned about some of his policies. We're concerned some of them will weaken America. And if you become weak, we have no protection from the forces of evil. Our protection of this country means so much to so many.

As this young man said, we need to also pray for the people around their

leaders in America because they all have people whispering and giving them advice and giving them information. We need to pray for them too. I was struck by the wisdom of that young man because he understands.

And in this country, whether it's at the White House, here in the Halls of Congress, we all have people whom we rely on for information and to help us work through and summarize and get information in a nutshell so it can be absorbed and utilized. And if the wrong information is provided, then our leaders have no hope of doing the right thing.

That's what happened with the TARP bailout. We had a good leader in President George W. Bush. He's smarter than people give him credit for. He's witty, one of the wittiest guys to talk with, just a delight to visit with. But the man who was his Secretary of the Treasury was acting in the best interest of Goldman Sachs and his friends on Wall Street, and not for the people across America. And I'll give him the benefit of the doubt and say, okay, through his Wall Street lens he thought, if my friends get rich again and they don't go bankrupt, then everybody in America will do well. Well, we saw that's not the case.

But that's what we've got going on now. Apparently our President, our great President, is getting some very bad advice, just like President Bush did on the TARP bailout. He's got a Secretary of the Treasury that we were told worked with Paulsen in the plan so he'll keep the same things going. I thought that was a good reason not to confirm him, but he was confirmed, and there he is giving the President advice.

And the jobs still are not being created. And as we move toward the end of the year, we see the tax rates are going to go up in every way, capital gains are going to go up, estate tax is coming back with a vengeance. Some people are beginning to make their moves financially. And as Art Laffer said, it's going to make this, the rest of the year, look like we may be moving into a recovery, but it's a false recovery. It's people preparing for the end of the year when the taxes skyrocket in every area. And that's when the bottom will fall out.

So it's not surprising that there are some economic indicators that are going up. It makes sense.

But we've got people giving the President bad advice. We have people in this Congress, the leaders here who are getting bad advice, and we're hurting the country.

And those wonderful West Africans that I met with, who warned me, don't let your country fall; don't let your country get hurt. You're the hope we have in this world because of the way God's used America in the past.

We owe it to so many. Who will come rushing in to the Haitis, to the international disasters once we're too broke?

You know, the Democrats took the majority in November of 2006 I think largely on the promise that we're going to correct, as Democrats, what the Republicans have done in running up the deficit. And unfortunately, Republicans had done that. When Republicans got the White House, had both Houses of Congress, they got giddy and they could run up a couple of hundred billion in deficit. My first 2 years we were still in the majority, and I couldn't believe some of the things that we were doing. That was not Republican. That's not what we were supposed to do.

But the new majority, over the last—well, since January of '07, have run up deficits. This administration has run up deficits like never before in history. And I was embarrassed when Bush was talking about \$160 billion deficit in one year. And we're talking about a \$1.6 trillion deficit in one year, 10 times what the Bush administration was pushing. And yet no outrage from the same people that were so upset about 160 billion. What happened to that?

Our country is in trouble morally, and because morally, then economically, and because we're economically in trouble, people are allowing their liberties to be taken.

And now we find out that 53 percent of Americans are going to carry all of the income tax burden for the whole country?

Now, there are some in this country who want to work, and they're not able to work. There are others in this country who are able to work and they're not. There are those who could do more, but we're moving up to 47 percent that are not going to pay any income tax. And we know historically that when one more than 50 percent of the voters in a country get more benefits from the Federal Government, than they put in, you are very close to the end of your Nation's history. You are very close to the end of your Nation as you knew it. And we are moving far too quickly in that direction. It's got to stop.

We need morality in the Department of the Interior, in the MMS, so they don't just wink and nod on the blow-out preventers, that they will step up and do what is morally correct to protect the environment.

We need people who will step up and say, we are not going to destroy this economy. We're going to use the energy we've got, but we will make sure that it's being used environmentally responsibly.

Apparently my time has expired, so I must yield back with a prayer for America that we will regain our morality, our economic stability and keep our liberties.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BILBRAY (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and the balance of

the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of illness.

Mr. KIRK (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of an illness in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. WOOLSEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ETHERIDGE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. CAPPS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. KLEIN of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. GRAYSON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BURTON of Indiana) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, May 21, 24, and 25.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, May 21, 24, and 25.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, May 21, 24, and 25.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, May 21, 24, and 25.

Mr. BURGESS, for 5 minutes, today.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reports that on May 13, 2010 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H.R. 2802. To provide for an extension of the legislative authority of the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in honor of former President John Adams and his legacy, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5160. To extend the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, to provide customs support services to Haiti, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5148. To amend title 39, United States Code, to clarify the instances in which the term "census" may appear on mailable matter.

H.R. 1121. To authorize a land exchange to acquire lands for the Blue Ridge Parkway from the Town of Blowing Rock, North Carolina, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1442. To provide for the sale of the Federal Government's reversionary interest in approximately 60 acres of land in Salt Lake City, Utah, originally conveyed to the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association under the Act of January 23, 1909.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 29 minutes

p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 19, 2010, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7501. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-1079] received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7502. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-1113] received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7503. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-000; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-1090] received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7504. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-1081] received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7505. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Lead; Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program for Public and Commercial Buildings [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2010-0173; FRL-8823-6] (RIN: 2070-AJ56) received April 28, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7506. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, Transmittal No. 07-10 informing of an intent to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Republic of Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7507. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-003, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7508. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-009, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7509. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's fiscal year 2009 report on U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with Eurasia, pursuant to Public Law 102-511, section 104; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7510. A letter from the Equal Employment Opportunity Director, Farm Credit System

Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's annual report for FY 2009 prepared in accordance with the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7511. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for Fiscal Year 2009 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7512. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2009 Annual Report pursuant to Section 203, Title II of the Notification and Federal Anti-discrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act of 2002; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7513. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting the Council's report entitled, "Government Performance and Results Act Annual Report to the President and Congress-Fiscal Year 2009"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7514. A letter from the Director, Peace Corps, transmitting a copy of the Peace Corps's Fiscal Year 2009 Notification and Federal Employee Anti-Discrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act Annual Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7515. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting annual report on the Indian Health Service Funding for contract support Costs of self-determination awards for Fiscal Year 2009, pursuant to Public Law 93-638, section 106(c); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7516. A letter from the Chief, Strategic Support Section, C.J.I.S., Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division User Fees [Docket No.: FBI 114] (RIN: 1110-AA26) received April 23, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7517. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report for fiscal year 2009 on foreign aviation authorities to which the Administrator provided services in the preceding fiscal year, pursuant to Public Law 103-305, section 202; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7518. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model ERJ 170 Airplanes; and Model ERJ 190-100 STD, -100 LR, -100 IGW, -200 STD, -200 LR, and -200 IGW Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1231; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-212-AD; Amendment 39-16261; AD 2010-08-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7519. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Regional Aircraft Model HP.137 Jetstream Mk.1, Jetstream Series 200, Jetstream Series 3101, and Jetstream Model 3201 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0056; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-051-AD; Amendment 39-16259; AD 2010-08-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7520. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1068; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-042-AD; Amendment 39-16258; AD 2010-08-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7521. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model ERJ 170 and ERJ 190 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2007-28377; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-063-AD; Amendment 39-16257; AD 2010-08-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7522. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330-243, -341, -342, and -343 Airplanes Equipped with Rolls-Royce Trent 700 Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0391; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-073-AD; Amendment 39-16263; AD 2010-08-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7523. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Standards for Traffic Control Devices; the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways; Revision [FHWA Docket No.: FHWA-2007-28977] (RIN: 2125-AF22) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7524. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Direct Payment Subsidy Option for Certain Qualified Tax Credit Bonds and Build America Bonds [Notice 2010-35] received April 28, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7525. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revision of Form 3115 received April 23, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7526. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Waiver of Disapproval of Nurse Aide Training Program in Certain Cases [CMS-2266-F] (RIN: 0938-A082) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2288. A bill to amend Public Law 106-392 to maintain annual base funding for the Upper Colorado and San Juan fish recovery programs through fiscal year 2023; with an amendment (Rept. 111-481). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4491. A bill to authorize the

Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of the National Parks, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-482). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3511. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish and operate a visitor facility to fulfill the purposes of the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-483). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4493. A bill to provide for the enhancement of visitor services, fish and wildlife research, and marine and coastal resource management on Guam related to the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-484). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5128. A bill to designate the Department of the Interior Building in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building"; with amendments (Rept. 111-485). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred to as follows:

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4842. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal years 2011 and 2012, and for other purposes; with an amendment, Rept. 111-486, Part 1; referred to the Committee on Science and Technology for a period ending not later than June 28, 2010, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(o), and rule X.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 5319. A bill to increase transparency regarding debt instruments of the United States held by foreign governments, to assess the risks to the United States of such holdings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself and Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts):

H.R. 5320. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to increase assistance for States, water systems, and disadvantaged communities; to encourage good financial and environmental management of water systems; to strengthen the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to enforce the requirements of the Act; to reduce lead in drinking water; to strengthen the endocrine disruptor screening program; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York,

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 5321. A bill to prohibit certain individuals from possessing a firearm in an airport, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 5322. A bill to provide authority to the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to set or adjust patent and trademark fees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. FLEMING, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. LATTI, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. CARTER, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 5323. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to limit the year-to-year increase in total Federal spending to increases in the Consumer Price Index and population; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California (for herself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. STARK, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 5324. A bill to provide for extension of COBRA continuation coverage until coverage is available otherwise under either an employment-based health plan or through an American Health Benefit Exchange under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GORDON of Tennessee:

H.R. 5325. A bill to invest in innovation through research and development, to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 5326. A bill to repeal the national organic certification cost-share program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NYE (for himself, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. HIMES, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 5327. A bill to authorize assistance to Israel for the Iron Dome anti-missile defense system; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Ms. DELAUNO):

H.R. 5328. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce international tax

avoidance and restore a level playing field for American businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 5329. A bill to modify the project for navigation and environmental restoration, Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, Texas, authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 5330. A bill to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act for a 5-year period ending June 22, 2015, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H.R. 5331. A bill to revise the boundaries of John H. Chaffee Coastal Barrier Resources System Sachuest Point Unit RI-04P, Easton Beach Unit RI-05P, Almy Pond Unit RI-06, and Hazards Beach Unit RI-07 in Rhode Island; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. KILROY (for herself, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina):

H.R. 5332. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to establish a small business intermediary lending pilot program; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. LATTI (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. POSTER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. OWENS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio):

H.R. 5333. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to recognize the dependent children of members of the Armed Forces who are serving on active duty or who have served on active duty through the presentation of an official lapel button; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH):

H.R. 5334. A bill to establish the Rio Grande del Norte National Conservation Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. CASTLE):

H.R. 5335. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to eligible local educational agencies for the purpose of reducing the student-to-nurse ratio in public elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself and Ms. HIRONO):

H.R. 5336. A bill to improve teacher quality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 5337. A bill to amend section 48 (relating to depiction of extreme animal cruelty) of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TURNER (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. THORNBERRY):

H.R. 5338. A bill to strengthen the United States commitment to transatlantic security by implementing the principles outlined in the Declaration on Alliance Security signed by the heads of state and governments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for

consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS (for herself and Mr. PENCE):

H. Con. Res. 279. Concurrent resolution disapproving of the participation of the United States in the provision by the International Monetary Fund of a multibillion dollar funding package for the European Union, until the member states of the European Union comply with the economic requirements of membership in the European Union; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. WATSON, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COOPER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. WATT, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas):

H. Res. 1362. A resolution celebrating the life and achievements of Lena Mary Calhoun Horne and honoring her for her triumphs against racial discrimination and her steadfast commitment to the civil rights of all people; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H. Res. 1363. A resolution granting the authority provided under clause 4(c)(3) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives to the Committee on Education and Labor for purposes of its investigation into underground coal mining safety; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ETHERIDGE (for himself, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FILNER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SHULER, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. JONES, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. COBLE, Mr. KISSELL, Ms. FOXX, Mr. WATT, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mr. MCHENRY):

H. Res. 1364. A resolution honoring the historic and community significance of the Chatham County Courthouse and expressing condolences to Chatham County and the town of Pittsboro for the fire damage sustained by the courthouse on March 25, 2010; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHULER (for himself, Mr. HILL, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. TANNER, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. MELANCON, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. JONES, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. KISSELL, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. TERRY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. PENCE, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. SPACE, Mr. CHILDERS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. BOREN, Mr.

RYAN of Ohio, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. HODES, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. REHBERG, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. REICHERT, Ms. TITUS, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. ROSS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LATTA, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. SOUDER, Ms. FOXX, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BACA, Mr. BONNER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. NYE, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. WALZ, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. FLAKE):

H. Res. 1365. A resolution commending the National Rifle Association for developing the Eddie Eagle GunSafe Program and teaching 23,000,000 children its lifesaving message; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARE (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. WU, Mr. FILNER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DeFAZIO, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California):

H. Res. 1366. A resolution recognizing and honoring the freight rail industry; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. CLARKE (for herself, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FILNER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H. Res. 1367. A resolution recognizing the significance of the Haitian flag to the people of Haiti and supporting the goals and ideals of Haitian Flag Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. NUNES, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WALZ, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. BOYD, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. CAMP, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. COSTA, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. KIND, Mr. OBEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ARCURI, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HODES, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr.

OWENS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. BLUNT, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H. Res. 1368. A resolution supporting the goals of National Dairy Month; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SERRANO, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H. Res. 1369. A resolution recognizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SERRANO (for himself and Mr. MEEKS of New York):

H. Res. 1370. A resolution finding that holding the 2011 Major League Baseball All-Star Game in Arizona is at odds with Major League Baseball's efforts to promote diversity and tolerance, and urging Major League Baseball to find a more suitable location for the Game; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

280. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to House Resolution No. 569 urging the President and the Congress to take immediate action to adopt meaningful health care system reform; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

281. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to House Resolution No. 551 urging the Congress to pass legislation that would provide financial assistance to those states with budget deficits; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

282. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to House Resolution No. 500 urging the federal government to provide FEMA funding to repair the Metro East levees; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 13: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 43: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 235: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 413: Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 442: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 460: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 476: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 678: Mr. INGLIS, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 745: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 832: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 949: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 995: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 1017: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

- H.R. 1064: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1079: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1191: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1240: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1407: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1547: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 1549: Mr. GRAYSON.
H.R. 1618: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 1670: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 1718: Mr. COBLE and Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 1770: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2030: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 2054: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. TONKO, Mr. WALZ, Mr. BACA, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. HARMAN, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 2064: Mr. CASTLE.
H.R. 2067: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. ELLSWORTH, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 2110: Mr. HODES.
H.R. 2136: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mrs. CAPITO.
H.R. 2149: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2212: Ms. BEAN.
H.R. 2240: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2254: Mrs. SCHMIDT.
H.R. 2279: Ms. CHU and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 2363: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 2378: Mr. ROSS and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 2381: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. NORTON.
H.R. 2408: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 2414: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2478: Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 2483: Mr. SIREs, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. BERKLEY.
H.R. 2521: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. HARE, and Mr. PASCARELL.
H.R. 2546: Mr. SPACE, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 2574: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
H.R. 2578: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2624: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2807: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
H.R. 2866: Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 2906: Mr. WHITFIELD and Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 3164: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 3202: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 3212: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 3286: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. HARE.
H.R. 3381: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 3408: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SPACE, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. WATERS, and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3412: Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.
H.R. 3519: Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 3615: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 3734: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 3749: Mr. PETRI, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 3764: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 3790: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. MINNICK.
H.R. 3924: Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 3939: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3974: Ms. WATSON and Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4021: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4114: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4181: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BACA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. REYES, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 4183: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 4233: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4237: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 4269: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 4316: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 4324: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 4350: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4356: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 4378: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 4509: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.
H.R. 4534: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 4549: Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 4553: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 4598: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 4614: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
H.R. 4662: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 4671: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 4677: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 4678: Mr. SPACE.
H.R. 4684: Mr. RAHALL, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 4689: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. ELLSWORTH, and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 4692: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4722: Mr. HARE and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 4745: Mr. WOLF, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 4787: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4789: Mr. DOGGETT and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 4790: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 4806: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 4809: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4812: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 4850: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 4860: Mr. POLIS and Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 4870: Mr. HIMES and Mr. ACKERMAN.
H.R. 4919: Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 4925: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 4926: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4943: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 4947: Ms. NORTON, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 4956: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 4959: Mr. GRAYSON and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 4976: Mr. PASCARELL.
H.R. 4995: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 5001: Mr. CONYERS and Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 5012: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5015: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 5034: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. TEAGUE, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. REHBERG.
H.R. 5040: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 5041: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5049: Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.
H.R. 5058: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 5081: Ms. BERKLEY.
H.R. 5086: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 5089: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 5092: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ARCURI, and Mr. BACA.
H.R. 5107: Mr. CUMMINGS and Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 5114: Mr. STARK and Mr. SIREs.
H.R. 5137: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 5141: Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 5142: Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Ms. DELAULO.
H.R. 5143: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 5156: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5174: Mr. ARCURI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 5175: Mr. MEEK of Florida and Mr. ACKERMAN.
H.R. 5177: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 5200: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 5202: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 5206: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 5207: Mr. HOLDEN.
H.R. 5211: Ms. NORTON, Mr. STARK, and Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 5213: Mr. HONDA, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 5214: Mr. TONKO, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. WU.
H.R. 5216: Mrs. BACHMANN.
H.R. 5222: Mr. GRAYSON.
H.R. 5234: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 5235: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama and Mr. LEE of New York.
H.R. 5248: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 5257: Mr. SMITH of Texas and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 5268: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HODES, and Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 5298: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 5299: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GRIFFITH, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. JONES, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. HOEKSTRA.
H.R. 5300: Mr. FILNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 5301: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 5302: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DRIEHAUS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 5308: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 5318: Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H. J. Res. 61: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. SCHOCK.
H. Con. Res. 226: Ms. KAPTUR.
H. Con. Res. 266: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida and Mr. PAYNE.
H. Con. Res. 271: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SHIMKUS, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. BONNER, Mr. PENCE, Ms. FOX, and Mr. ADERHOLT.
H. Con. Res. 273: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. CALVERT.
H. Con. Res. 275: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. MEEK of Florida.
H. Res. 173: Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. CLARKE.
H. Res. 407: Mr. CAO, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, and Mr. BOREN.
H. Res. 633: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H. Res. 649: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H. Res. 767: Mr. HALL of New York.
H. Res. 992: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
H. Res. 996: Mr. REYES.
H. Res. 1052: Mr. JONES.
H. Res. 1060: Mr. HENSARLING.
H. Res. 1110: Mr. McKEON and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.
H. Res. 1162: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. COURTNEY.

H. Res. 1196: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H. Res. 1229: Mr. COURTNEY.
H. Res. 1283: Mr. HIMES.
H. Res. 1297: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H. Res. 1302: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. TERRY.
H. Res. 1319: Ms. HIRONO.
H. Res. 1321: Ms. CHU.
H. Res. 1322: Ms. FUDGE and Mr. SABLAN.
H. Res. 1325: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H. Res. 1326: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H. Res. 1339: Mr. SABLAN.
H. Res. 1343: Mr. BARROW, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, and Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 1351: Mr. BACA, Ms. KILROY, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. FILNER, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H. Res. 1353: Mr. SABLAN.
H. Res. 1361: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. JONES, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. FOXX, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. FATTAH.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H. R. 5015: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

131. The SPEAKER presented a petition of City of Berkeley, California, relative to Resolution No. 64,671-N.S. urging the President to commit to prioritizing aid and relief over military intervention in Haiti; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.